

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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UNITED NATIONS FAO CONFERENCE OPENS IN ROME

OW130147 Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Rome, July 12, (XINHUA)--Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Edouard Saouma today complained about the slow progress in the attainment of a new international economic order and called for wideranging and coherent action at national and international levels.

He was addressing the opening session of the world conference on agrarian reform and rural development held here with some one thousand delegates from 150 states attending.

Saouma said the developed nations use 40 per cent of their present cereals production to feed animals while many people in the world now live below the margins of human existence. Inflation will work its way through into the prices of exports to the Third World, thus making this problem of the poorest countries "infinitely greater", he said.

Saouma also complained that the deep-seated economic and social problems in the least developed countries are very difficult to tackle because each step forward taken by them in production and employment is countered by a new tariff, a new quota and a new export subsidy from the rich countries, while the development assistance from most of the richest countries falls well below half the target of 0.7 per cent of their GNP.

Former Venezuelan President Rafael Caldeera was unanimously elected chairman of the conference.

President Alessandro Pertini of Italy and President Leopold Senghor of Senegal were present at the opening session.

In a short speech, President Senghor spoke of the achievements made by his country after independence.

The conference, held after several years of preparations, has provided the delegates with an opportunity to discuss policies, exchange experience and learn from each other. Special attention will be paid to the situation in the rural areas of the Third World.

The conference is scheduled to close on July 20.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

B 1

FANG YI MEETS AMERICAN FRIEND FROM COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

OW121711 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 12 (XINHUA)--Fang Yi, vice-premier of the State Council, met with Miss Martha Muse, vice-chairman of the Board of Columbia University of U.S.A., (and her friend Mrs. Adelaide Brady) here this morning. Miss Muse said that academic exchanges between Columbia University and China had a history of more than 90 years, and that she was proud of this.

Vice-Premier Fang Yi gave an account of present developments in China in science and technology and of China's future plans. The two sides expressed their hopes for further strengthening academic exchanges. Hou Tong, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association of Friendship With Foreign Countries, was present at the meeting.

FANG YI MEETS U.S. BIOLOGIST FROM TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

OW121647 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 12 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi met with Professor Man Chiang Niu of the Department of Biology of Temple University of the commonwealth system of higher education, and his wife Lillian Pao Ying Niu here this afternoon. They had a cordial conversation. Present on the occasion was Li Su, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

After the meeting, Vice-Premier Fang Yi entertained Professor and Mrs. Niu to dinner. Professor Man Chiang Niu arrived in China on May 28 on a short working visit.

BRIEFS

AMERICAN SCHOLAR--Beijing, 3 July--Professor J. W. Daily, fluid mechanics specialist from the University of Michigan, and Mrs. Daily left here for home yesterday after giving lectures at the East China Water Conservancy Institute in Nanjing. Qian Zhengying, Chinese minister of Water Conservancy, entertained Professor and Mrs. Daily at a banquet in gratitude. The American couple arrived in China on May 2. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 3 Jul 79 OW]

EDUCATOR'S VISIT TO UNITED STATES--NPC delegate Wu Yifang returned to China on 23 June from a visit to the United States. The 86-year-old former president of the Nanjing Jinling Women's University and noted Chinese woman educator arrived in the United States in late April at the invitation of the alumnae association of the University of Michigan, her alma mater. On 16 June, more than 120 alumnae of the Jinling Women's University residing in the United States held a welcome meeting in New York in her honor. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1621 GMT 26 Jun 79 OW]

U.S. UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL--Beijing, 1 July--R.D. Gibb, chancellor of the University of Idaho of the United States, left here for home yesterday. Mr. R. D. Gibb and his party, who arrived here on June 26, were entertained at a banquet given by Minister of Forestry Luo Luchuan, and had contacts with their Chinese counterparts during their visit to the Chinese Academy of Forestry Sciences and Beijing University. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 GMT 1 Jul 79 OW]

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR SUPPORTS DPRK 10 JUL PROPOSAL

OW122009 Beijing XINHUA in English 1930 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the solemn stand and reasonable proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, says the commentator of the PEOPLE'S DAILY in an article today. They hold that the U.S. Government should seriously consider and positively respond to the statement issued by the spokesman of the Korean Foreign Ministry on July 10, he adds.

The article says that the spokesman has expounded the stand and principle of Korea on the recent "three-way talks" proposed by the United States and the South Korean authorities.

As is well known, the article goes on, the Korean question has two aspects. One is the reunification of the country, a matter of the Korean people themselves which brooks no foreign interference; the other is of an international nature, namely, the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea which is the source of tension on the Korean peninsula and obstruction to the reunification of Korea, and which should be settled by the DPRK and the United States through negotiations on the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. These two aspects are of different nature, not to be confused.

Therefore, the article notes, it is crystal clear that if the so-called "three-way talks" are to deal with Korea's reunification, U.S. participation is uncalled for and any U.S. meddling constitutes an interference in the internal affairs of Korea; if the "three-way talks" are to deal with withdrawal of U.S. troops and replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, then South Korea, not being a signatory to the armistice agreement, is not qualified to participate. In consequence, the proposal put forward by the United States and the South Korean authorities for a "meeting of senior official representatives" to be participated in by Korea, the United States and South Korea, or "three-way talks", is infeasible and unreasonable.

The DPRK has always stood for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the article continues. It has on several occasions called for talks with the United States to settle the question. It has also proposed a dialogue with the South.

All this fully demonstrates the sincere attitude of the Korean Government and people and their firm determination for the reunification of the country. The Chinese and other people of the world firmly support the just stand of the Korean Government and people.

The split of the Korean nation was caused by U.S. aggression and continued U.S. military occupation of South Korea, the article says. For the reunification of Korea, the United States must first of all withdraw all its armed forces and military equipment from South Korea, renounce its policy of perpetuating the division of Korea by creating "two Koreas", and let the Korean people solve the question of national reunification free from any foreign intervention.

The article says in conclusion that the Chinese people are convinced that under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and President Kim Il-song, the Korean people, through arduous efforts, will surely accomplish their great cause of independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

SIHANOUK MESSAGE TO KIM IL-SONG SUPPORTS REUNIFICATION

OW121543 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, July 12 (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in a message to President Kim Il-song on July 10 expressed full support for the July 10 statement of the spokesman of the Korean Foreign Ministry.

The message said: "The problem of Korea's reunification comes under the absolute sovereignty of the Korean people and Korean nation. The reunification of Korea must be achieved in an independent and peaceful way, free from any interference by a third country. The fact that there have never been two Koreas is very clear so that it is imperative to do away once and for all any talk about 'two Koreas'".

The message said: "Reunification of the Korean nation and Korean-U.S. dispute are two problems not to be confused. The dispute between Korea and the U.S. are essentially problems between two sovereign countries--the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America, the problem of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement."

JAPANESE PAPER CITED ON SOVIET PRESSURE FOR TREATY

OW121654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, July 12 (XINHUA)--"Since the Soviet Union and Japan are in the grip of the energy crisis, the two countries should all the more strengthen their economic ties and, on this basis, conclude a treaty of good-neighbourliness and cooperation," Soviet Ambassador to Japan Polyanskiy said at the Japanese Industrial Club recently, reported MAINICHI SHIMBUN today.

He added: "The Soviet Union cannot accept Japan's unfounded claim; the post-war boundary cannot be altered."

Commenting on Polyanskiy's remarks, the MAINICHI SHIMBUN pointed out that in the eyes of the Soviet ambassador, the oil shortage will inevitably push Japan closer to the Soviet Union which is rich in oil, natural gas and coal. In other words, the Soviet Union wants to take advantage of the energy crisis facing the Japanese economy to compel Japan to develop Japanese-Soviet relations. In the view of Moscow, only by vigorously developing trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union could Japan avert an economic crisis, hence the new economic offensive against Japan.

PRC SPACE TECHNOLOGY TEAM ENDS VISIT TO JAPAN

OW121550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, July 12 (XINHUA)--The Chinese space technology survey team with Xu Ming as leader and Li Zaishan as senior adviser left here for home today after a month-long visit to Japan.

A responsible member of the team told Chinese correspondents before departure that he was satisfied with the visit. He said there are broad prospects for exchanges and cooperation on space science and technology between China and Japan. He expressed the hope that further exploration on this respect would be carried out between the two countries.

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During its stay in Japan, the team visited the space centre on Tanegashima Island, the Tsukuba Space Centre, and Tokyo University's Kagoshima Space Observatory, all under the National Space Development Agency, and exchanged opinion with Japanese scientists.

Chen Fangyun, deputy leader of the team and deputy chief engineer of the Xian Satellite Observation and Control Centre, gave a talk here on July 7 under the title, "Introduction to China's Satellite Launching, Observation and Control". He said China will soon launch a scientific survey satellite into low orbit.

The Chinese survey team arrived here on June 12 at the invitation of the Japan-China Science and Technology Exchange Association.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE APPLIANCE EXHIBITION--Beijing, 3 July--An exhibition of electrical appliances sponsored by the Japanese Sanyo Electric Company opened in Beijing 2 July. Present at the opening ceremony were Guo Xianrui, vice chairman of the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Gao Xiu, vice minister of commerce; and Liu Yin, vice minister of the 4th Ministry of Machine Building and vice president of the China Electronics Society. Over 20 home appliances are displayed at the exhibition including television sets, refrigerators, tape recorders, and washing machines. The exhibition will last until 7 July. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1613 GMT 3 Jul 79 OW]

ARCHEOLOGIST LECTURES IN TOKYO--Tokyo, 17 June--Exchanges between the Chinese and Japanese people can be traced back to the old stone age, said Xia Nai, archeologist and deputy leader of the delegation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, in a lecture here yesterday. Under the title of "China's New Archeological Discoveries," Xia Nai gave an account of an essay by noted Chinese specialist in ancient human species Pei Wenzhong. The Chinese specialist wrote in his essay that judging from the common characteristics of fossils of the vertebrates, Japan was linked with the mainland in the fourth epoch. A lot of animals ran from then China's Huabei region to Japan through the then land joining them. The fossils unearthed in Zhouboudian, near Beijing, are entirely in common with those unearthed in the areas near Tokyo. Professor Berizawa, an archeologist, said in his speech that he entirely agreed with Mr Pei Wenzhong. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1930 GMT 17 Jun 79 OW]

COURSE FOR JAPANESE DOCTORS--Shanghai, 20 June--The closing ceremony for the fourth acupuncture course for Japanese doctors given by Shanghai was held here yesterday at the Shanghai Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine. It was chaired by Liu Tao, vice-president of the institute. Present were 16 doctors from medical colleges in Osaka, Yokohama, Nara, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Mie, Okayama and Kawasaki. In a more than two-month course, the Japanese doctors studied theory of traditional Chinese medicine and had clinical practice. They are now beginning to use the theory and acupuncture skills in diagnosis and treatment of diseases. They have got good results in treating some common illnesses with acupuncture and were praised by their patients. President Huang Wendong of the Shanghai Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine extended congratulations to the Japanese friends on finishing their course. He hoped that the Japanese doctors would make new achievements in acupuncture and bring benefits to the people. President Huang Wendong issued certificates and presented souvenirs to the Japanese doctors. In the evening, the foreign affairs office and the education and health office of the Shanghai Revolutionary Committee jointly gave a farewell dinner. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0931 GMT 20 Jun 79 OW]

FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE PROTESTS SRV BORDER PROVOCATIONS

OW130412 Beijing XINHUA in English 0400 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text], Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA)--The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China today sent a note to the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, strongly protesting against Hanoi's continued creating of tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border by sending armed personnel into China's Yunnan and Guangxi for spying, reconnaissance and armed provocations, threatening the security of China's border areas.

The note says: "In the past month or so, the Vietnamese authorities continued to create tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border and repeatedly fired mortars and heavy and light machine-guns at Chinese villages in many places. As a result, many houses were damaged and many peaceable Chinese inhabitants were wounded or killed. At the same time, the Vietnamese side on many occasions sent armed personnel to sneak into China's Yunnan and Guangxi for reconnaissance and spying, threatening the security of China's border areas. For instance, since early July, the Vietnamese Co Ga post in Cao Bang Province has fired guns and rifles on eleven occasions at Napo County, Guangxi, China. At 20:00 hours on July 10, 1979, thirty Vietnamese army men attacked the area of Baiyan village in Napo County, Guangxi, and were repulsed by the Chinese border militia. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China hereby lodges a strong protest with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam against the above-mentioned armed provocations by the Vietnamese side, and demands that the Vietnamese authorities immediately stop all their provocations endangering and disrupting the security of the Chinese border areas."

It points out: "The above-mentioned reconnaissance and spying activities and armed provocations were obviously premeditated actions by the Vietnamese authorities in pursuance of their policy of opposition and hostility to China. The fact that the Vietnamese side has continued to create tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border fully testifies to the hypocritical attitude of the Vietnamese side towards the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations."

"After making armed harassment in China's Napo County, Guangxi, the Vietnamese authorities had the impudence of fabricating rumours and lodging a protest against China. The Chinese side flatly rejects the Vietnamese protest and wishes to point out solemnly that the Vietnamese side's old trick of 'thief crying stop thief' will have no other result than further revealing its fraudulence. The Vietnamese authorities must bear full responsibility for the consequences of their incursions into Chinese territory and their armed provocations," the note says in conclusion.

Details of Provocations

OW131211 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese armed personnel have in the past week continued to create a tense situation along the China-Vietnam border by firing bullets and shells into China's Guangxi and Yunnan areas.

Vietnamese soldiers manning a sentry post opposite the Xiaohua People's Commune of Napo County in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region frequently opened fire on Chinese peasants, making it impossible for them to harvest their ripe maize. At 20:00 on July 10, dozens of Vietnamese soldiers conducted armed harassing activities around the village of Baiyan in Napo County, and were repulsed by Chinese frontier militiamen.

At 12:45 on July 12, five Vietnamese armed public security personnel intruded into the Longbu area in Guangxi. Badly beaten by Chinese militiamen, the intruders fled hastily, leaving behind a military map, three army caps and the insignia for a cap. From July 4 to 10, armed Vietnamese personnel opened fire 24 times across the Chinese border at Maguan, Hekou and Funing in Yunnan Province with a total of more than 500 bullets and shells. In the afternoon of July 4, Vietnamese soldiers fired over 20 shots at a Chinese boy who was herding cattle, in the Xiatianfang production team under the Dulong commune in Maguan County. On the morning of July 5, 12 Chinese peasants from the Dulong Commune who were repairing an irrigation ditch were attacked by Vietnamese with machinegun fire. At 13:00 the same day, five Vietnamese army men attacked Chinese frontier guards and passing buses with pistol, rifle and submachinegun fire. Chinese soldiers immediately returned fire, wounding one Vietnamese.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL RAPS VIETNAM'S EXPORT OF REFUGEES

OW080940 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 7 July editorial: "It Is a Pressing Matter of the Moment To Stop the Export of Refugees by Vietnam"]

[Text] Beijing, July 7--The entire world is shocked by the human tragedy of the large-scale export of refugees created singlehandedly by the Vietnamese authorities. The enforced displacement of hundreds of thousands of refugees struggling for existence on the verge of death has become an international "calamity." This is no longer merely a humanitarian question of how to take in and settle them; this has become a sharp challenge to countries and people that uphold justice. How much longer will international society tolerate this unscrupulous policy of genocide and this regional hegemonist practice of the Vietnamese authorities?

Since 1978 about 1 million refugees have poured forth across the borders and over the sea from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea into Southeast Asian and other countries. Some have estimated that at least 40 percent have drowned. The number of refugees in camps in Southeast Asia awaiting settlement has already reached over 300,000. It is estimated that the number of refugees driven out by Vietnam who have escaped death averaged 7,500 a month in 1978. This number reached 11,000 a month during the first quarter of this year and 35,000 in April and 50,000 in May. Only the genocidal atrocity pushed by Hitlerite fascism in the past can compare with this large-scale, planned and purposeful expulsion and slaughter of refugees. None of the countries and peoples upholding humanitarian principles and justice can turn a blind eye to today's crime, which is an even more cunning genocide being committed by Vietnamese authorities, and not adopt the necessary countermeasures.

Many governments and statesmen in many countries have already started to take action. The recent foreign ministers' meeting of the five ASEAN countries clearly pointed out: "This refugee tide has reached a crisis state and caused serious political, social, economic and security problems for the ASEAN countries." These countries unanimously appealed for the invasion-like exodus of refugees to be stopped and emphasized that Vietnam should be held responsible for this. In a special statement issued on 28 June, the seven-nation summit conference of Japan, the United States, France, Britain, West Germany, Italy and Canada noted that the large exodus of refugees from Indochina "has posed a threat" "to peace and stability in Southeast Asia," and called for "immediate and vigorous efforts to handle this problem." The proposal by British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher to hold an international conference on Indochinese refugees has met with a positive response from an increasing number of countries.

UN Secretary General Waldheim has made it clear that he will push for the convocation of such an international conference. He also reached an initial decision on the names of the participating countries and the date the conference is to open. All this is ample proof that more and more countries, all of international society, are deeply concerned about the relief and settlement of the Indochinese refugees, sympathize greatly with them in their tragic lot and are intensely indignant at the inhuman policy of a forced export of large numbers of refugees pursued by the Vietnamese authorities.

Confronted with the strong pressure of world public opinion denouncing them in unison, the Vietnamese authorities, instead of changing their course, have redoubled their efforts to continuously export large numbers of refugees. Meanwhile, they are stubbornly putting up resistance while watching which way the wind blows and are playing all sorts of tricks.

One trick is to use emphatic phraseology to confuse people. In late June a special government envoy went by the Hanoi authorities went to Indonesia and Malaysia. He talked glibly about the refugee problem which he said "will surely be satisfactorily solved" and that this was "for the sake of peace in this region." At the same time, Vietnamese envoys in foreign countries have made incessant claims that the exodus of Vietnamese refugees was out of "humanitarian consideration" for the refugees to "reunite with their families," and a "legitimate way to go abroad and earn a living," and so on. The Hanoi authorities are vainly attempting to use such high-sounding words to describe their expulsion of a million refugees as purely a kind-hearted and merciful act of humanitarianism in order to deceive the Southeast Asian countries and turn a big problem into a small one and a small problem into no problem at all. Such sweet words, however, are precisely a confession made without duress that the Vietnamese authorities will never make any change whatsoever in their policy of forcibly driving out refugees.

The second trick is to divert attention by underhanded means. The Vietnamese authorities, seeing the inevitability of an international conference to discuss the problem of Indochinese refugees, are attempting to change the nature of this conference into a screen to cover up their crime of expelling refugees. They insist matter-of-factly that, since Vietnam had "reached agreement" with the UN high commissioner's office for refugees on the "orderly" departure of refugees, if there is going to be an international conference, it should only discuss "measures to put this agreement into effect." In other words, it is not that there should be no such international conference; rather, it must be convened according to conditions laid down by Vietnam. Obviously, the wishful thinking of Hanoi is that the international conference must confine itself to discussing and allotting quotas of refugees to be accepted by the countries concerned and that the conference must not touch upon the essence of the Indochinese refugee problem, much less work out effective measures to put an end to the outflow of refugees. Should the Vietnamese authorities succeed in their wicked scheme, the international conference will not be able to solve the problem of refugee exodus once and for all. Conversely, it will serve to provide a legal figleaf to their ruthless policy of expelling refugees and encourage this brutal and callous regime to drive out more refugees without scruple.

The third trick is to make unfounded countercharges and put the blame on others. The Vietnamese authorities and the Soviet Union--their boss behind the scene--have kept rattling away with their vigorous slanders against China. They have clamoured that foreign countries should be held responsible for the exodus of Indochinese refugees and have made the preposterous claim that it is China which should first be held "fully responsible." There is a sinister design behind this tactic of making unfounded and malicious attacks by Hanoi and Moscow. Everyone knows that a certain percentage of the Indochinese refugees are of Chinese descent. This is precisely due to Vietnam's policy of ethnic discrimination and extermination.

Yet, the Vietnamese authorities are making an unfounded countercharge and blaming China for the social and economic problems in the Southeast Asian countries as a result of the influx of large numbers of refugees. They are also taking advantage of the fact of large numbers of citizens of Chinese descent in the Southeast Asian countries to sow dissension and create confusion in order to push their policy of subversion, infiltration, intervention and expansion in this region. This tactic employed by the Vietnamese authorities and Moscow to vilify China and bring harm to the Southeast Asian countries at the same time is very cunning and malicious.

All this shows that the Vietnamese authorities are determined to cling to their policy of driving the refugees out by force, because this is a policy devised from their domestic and external needs and is rooted in their wild ambitions of regional hegemonism and great-Vietnam national chauvinism. The Vietnamese authorities, following the protracted agony of war, have found it impossible to pursue expansionism on their present fragile economic basis--to maintain control over Laos, unleash an aggression against Kampuchea and perpetrate armed provocations against China, bring pressure to bear on Thailand and, on top of all this, maintain a million-strong regular army. They have found themselves in a terrible fix with the depletion of financial and material resources and the problem of keeping 50 million people from hunger. Apart from soliciting assistance from the Soviet Union, they have attempted to lessen the difficulties of supplies within their country and to extort vast sums of wealth, all at the same time, by driving out large numbers of people. The Vietnamese authorities hope not only to use the lives of 1 million refugees to exchange for a breathing spell for themselves but also to flood the Southeast Asian countries with refugees, thereby stirring up political, economic and security troubles in these countries so that they can fish in troubled waters whenever the opportunity offers. This tactic of Hanoi's also caters to Moscow's strategic requirements to make Vietnam a bridgehead for its southward drive into Southeast Asia and the western Pacific. This is why official circles and mouthpieces in Moscow have heartily cheered Vietnam's criminal dumping of refugees.

Facts have proved and further substantiate that in dealing with the Vietnamese authorities who dream of lording it over Southeast Asia, it will not do merely to advise them to change their policy of aggression, expansion and export of refugees. Only when the whole world joins hands and takes effective united action against the Hanoi authorities in all fields will it be possible to compel them to exercise restraint and understand that they cannot go on doing as they please with impunity at the expense of their neighbors.

The Chinese people are deeply sympathetic with and concerned about the refugees who have been driven out by the Vietnamese authorities and who are living in extreme misery. Despite our own difficulties, we have tried our best to settle over 230,000 refugees. We support the just actions of the countries concerned which have shown concern over the refugees in deep distress and resettled them. We support the stand taken at the recent conference by the five ASEAN foreign ministers on the problem of Indochinese refugees. We support the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the UN secretary general to study the different aspects of the refugee problem and ways and means to solve it. We believe that there is an urgent necessity for all nations and people who uphold justice and righteousness to make concerted efforts to bring an end to the Vietnamese authorities' policy of aggression, expansion and export of refugees. This will free Vietnam's neighbors of their ever more onerous pressures and burdens and contribute to peace and tranquility in Southeast Asia.

RENMIN RIBAO COMPARES SRV'S REFUGEE EXPORT TO HITLER'S POLICY

HK130532 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 79 p 5 HK

[Article by Liu Bangyi [0491 0308]: "Hitler's 'Migration' and Vietnam's 'Refugee Export'"]

[Text] To realize their wild regional hegemonist ambitions, the Vietnamese authorities are currently exporting large numbers of Vietnamese refugees to other countries. This crime has aroused worldwide indignation and condemnation.

The Vietnamese policy of exporting refugees is rare in modern world history. By coincidence, however, Hitler adopted a similar policy during World War II when he wanted to conquer Europe and dominate the world. Only those instances in which Hitler persecuted the Jews and Poles are cited below.

To divert public attention from Nazi Germany's policy of aggression, to incite racial hatred and to find a pretext for stirring up a war fever, Hitler made an example of the Jews who had settled in European countries. In Poland and in other neighboring countries, the Jews were segregated and confined to camps surrounded by walls and barbed wire entanglements. In Warsaw alone, 400,000 Jews were detained in segregated camps, where on the average 7 to 10 inmates shared a filthy hut. Wearing tattered clothes and served with unwholesome food, old and ailing people lived with hungry infants in appalling conditions in which communicable diseases ran rife. Those inmates who attempted to escape were in most cases instantly shot. The Nazis were free to rob the Jews and even shoot them as they pleased. They often forced their way into Jewish homes at night to take away whole families to labor or segregation camps. To avoid Nazi persecution, many Jews had to leave their families behind and find refuge in other countries. According to published figures, more than 5 million Jews died at the hands of Nazi persecutors and most of them perished in concentration camps.

Let us now take a look at the way the Poles were treated by the Nazis. It is common knowledge that Hitler ordered a blitzkrieg of Poland on 1 September, 1939. This ushered in a period of bloody occupation and persecution of the Poles. On the eve of the German invasion of Poland, 23 August 1939, Hitler declared at a meeting his plans for solving the "problems in the east" on the basis of destroying Poland first. According to an order issued by Hitler, German troops should be toughened until they would pitilessly achieve the mission of physically exterminating the Poles. Hitler did this so that the Third Reich could find "living space" in the east. To turn Poland into a German colony, every ruthless means, including physical extermination, was used to eliminate the idea that there were Poles on the earth. On Hitler's order, a decree splitting Poland into two parts was promulgated on 8 October 1939, with part of the Polish territory incorporated into the Third Reich and the rest to be administered by a governor. The Poles living in that part of the territory annexed by Germany were driven to central Poland, that is, the territory administered by a governor. This migration occurred in the winter of 1939 and 1940 when tens of thousands of Poles, including aging, ailing and handicapped people and infants, were expelled from their homes. Except for their suitcases, all of their personal possessions were seized by Nazi looters. Those who chose to stay were required to relinquish their Polish nationality and become German nationals. After the Poles were expelled, all the streets in Poland were renamed as if the territory had been occupied by the Germans for a long time.

To "Germanize" Poland, Hitler named Gestapo Chief Himmler as his deputy with full authority to carry out the "Germanization" plan. The Poles were designated as "the most dangerous type of aliens" and as such they had to permanently "disappear" from Poland. [paragraph continues]

The Nazis planned to force the migration of 16 to 20 million Poles, 75 percent of the Belorussians and 65 percent of the Ukrainians to Siberia, while the remainder, that is, 15 million Poles, Belorussians and Ukrainians were either slaughtered, Germanized or became servants of the Germans. No less than 100,000 Poles, including innocent children, were shipped to Germany to work as laborers. Of an estimated 200,000 Polish children shipped to Germany, between 160,000 and 170,000 never returned to their homes. Those who survived, there are tens of thousands of them even to this day, owe their suffering and privations to Hitler's "migration" policy. Millions of Poles are believed to have died in German concentration camps. In committing this towering crime, none but the Nazis must be held responsible for slaughtering the Poles.

History is a mirror. We have found a striking parallel between what Hitler did 40 years ago--forcing the migration of the Poles and a policy of working out a final solution for the Jews--and what Vietnam is now doing 40 years later. The policy of exporting refugees pursued by the Vietnamese authorities is a continuation of Hitler's policy of forcing the migration of the Poles. Because there is an ideological link between these approaches, the Vietnamese authorities can in no way alter this historical fact no matter how they try to defend what they have done.

History is inexorable. Hitler was punished by history for his part in forcing the migration of the Poles in his time. Similarly, the Vietnamese authorities will not have a good end by exporting refugees.

RENMIN RIBAO CONDEMNS HANOI'S EXPORT OF REFUGEES

HK120904 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 79 p 5 HK

[Article by Fen Ruo [1164 5387] "Evasion and Destruction"]

[Text] The proposal to convene an international conference on Vietnam's export of refugees has enjoyed adequate support from all parties concerned. Prevailing world public opinion has maintained that the subjects of the conference should not be restricted only to the humanitarian question or to the resettlement of and relief for the refugees. Stress must be placed on a discussion of the roots of Vietnam's policy of exporting refugees to trace it to its source and put an end to the outflow of refugees. Philippines Minister of Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo openly pointed out that the refugee problem is a result of the "criminal activities" of the Vietnamese authorities and is similar to Hitler's policy of slaughtering the Jews. It is necessary to discuss the political roots of the problem; only by doing so can the source of trouble be removed. If emphasis is placed only on the resettlement of and relief for the refugees, the result will be an ineffectual remedy which will not stop the outflow of Vietnamese refugees.

What is the attitude of the Vietnamese authorities toward the problem? First, they have played the trick of the "guilty party filing a suit," saying that China instigated Chinese nationals and Vietnamese residents of Chinese descent to leave the country. They attributed the mass exodus of refugees to the difficulties caused by China's "aggression." In doing so, they tried to shift the political responsibility onto China. In addition, they said that they would attend the conference if it discussed only the humanitarian question of the resettlement of and relief for the refugees. They would refuse to attend if the political roots of the problem were to be touched upon. The attitude of the Vietnamese authorities is really hard to understand: Since they held on to their own views that China has the main responsibility for the export of refugees, they should welcome the discussion of the political roots. Why should they refuse to attend this kind of meeting? It is not difficult for us to explain this illogical and contradictory attitude: They have a guilty conscience and were thrown in a state of utter stupefaction and confusion after being strongly condemned by other countries.

This can be regarded, however, as a stratagem--a stratagem of "evasion."

World public opinion has called on all nations to bring pressure to bear on Vietnam to stop the export of Vietnamese refugees. Some people even asked the Soviet Union to dissuade Vietnam from doing this business. Does it mean that the trouble created by Vietnam will also involve the Soviet Union? The answer is no. This was a debt. A debt owed by an enterprise jointly run by hegemonists, big and small.

What was the countermeasure of the Vietnamese authorities then? It is their stipulated policy to export refugees to meet the needs of national suppression, genocide, colonial rule, extortion, sending out spies...they had to do this. To relieve themselves of the cause of condemnation, refugees were destroyed after being exported. This was proved by the following facts: In the morning of June 23, Vietnamese troops occupying a small island near China's Nansha island opened fire on a refugee boat and 23 refugees trying to swim to the island were killed by the troops with machine guns. In the afternoon of June 30, two West German oil tankers sailing for Singapore with two refugee boats in tow were shot at by Vietnamese patrol boats 12 miles off Vietnam's coast. They were ordered to cut the thick ropes and the refugee boats were held up. Nobody knows the fate of the refugees. In other words, nobody knows whether they were killed or faced extortion.

Refugee boats drifting on the high sea have very often been wrecked in storms. Most of the refugees have been drowned at sea or killed by Vietnamese soldiers. Their survival rate is very low. Who says that the Vietnamese authorities are not "sincere" about trying to solve the refugee problem? Have they not adopted measures to halt the export of refugees?

This can also be regarded as a stratagem--the elimination of the cause of condemnation. Alas, this is sad indeed!

HARTLING: POLITICS, ECONOMICS ALSO PART OF REFUGEE PROBLEM

OW130827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, July 12 (XINHUA)--The fundamental right to life and security of hundreds of thousands of Indochinese refugees and displaced persons is at risk, says Paul Hartling, United Nations high Commissioner for refugees, in a document issued here today. The document was prepared for the forthcoming international conference on Indochinese refugees to be held in Geneva on July 20 and 21.

"The human tragedy of the refugees and displaced persons is inseparable from the political and economic developments relating to Indochina," Hartling points out: The document notes that since 1975, over a million refugees have left Vietnam and the other two Indochinese states. Among them over 550,000 refugees have sought asylum in Southeast Asia, some 235,000 entered China and over 130,000 resettled in the United States. Over 350,000 unresettled refugees remain in countries of the ASEAN group. Between January 1 and June 30, 1979, there was a net increase of over 155,000 persons in the refugee camps in Southeast Asia.

Since 1975 more than 277,000 Vietnamese and other Indochinese refugees have left their own countries by sea at the risk of their lives. Part of the so-called "boat people" were rescued by passing vessels on the high seas, whereas many others drowned: In the light of this situation, the high commissioner for refugees calls on the international community to take "urgently needed" action to cope with the present crisis.

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He says: "The states of the Indochina Peninsula, those of Southeast Asia and the world at large, all have obligations to help resolve the desperate tragedy of the refugees and displaced persons." "It is imperative that governments take firm decisions to act in concert in order to contain, reduce and resolve this problem," he declares, adding that the forthcoming meeting must achieve this end.

KAMPUCHEAN GUERRILLAS INTENSIFY ATTACKS ON SRV

OW130908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean guerrilla forces in Sisophon District have intensified their attacks on enemy troops since the monsoon season set in, Radio Democratic Kampuchea broadcast today.

On June 21, a horde of Vietnamese invaders coming out of the strongholds at Meun Pang and Kop Tong were ambushed by the guerrillas. Ten of them were killed or wounded by ground mines, and many fell into the traps. The following day, one Kampuchean guerrilla squad made a surprise attack on enemy troops near Mak Hen. Three of the enemy were killed, six wounded while the rest fled in confusion. The guerrillas captured thousands of buckets of rice, tons of salt and other supplies.

BURMESE PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH HUA GUOFENG

OW121320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 12 (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng praised the Burmese Government for adhering to a policy of independence and non-alignment, and accepted with pleasure an invitation to visit Burma when he met with Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha here this afternoon.

Premier Hua Guofeng said: "We, too, are looking forward to President U Ne Win's revisit to China." In their conversation, the two premiers exchanged views on further development of bilateral relations. Premier Hua pointed out that the relations between China and Burma had been very good and the two countries had identical views on many international issues.

Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha agreed with Premier Hua's appraisal of the Burmese-Chinese relations. He said "my talks with Vice-Premier Geng Biao are a great success." Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs U Myint Maung, Minister for Mines Brigadier-General Than Tin and Burmese Ambassador to China U Tha Tun took part in the meeting. Present were Vice-Premier Geng Biao, Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Jie, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries Wei Yuming, and Chinese Ambassador to Burma Mo Yanzhong. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1414 GMT on 12 July in an identical report deletes the name of Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Jie.]

Signing Of Economic, Technical Pact

OW121222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 12 (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng and Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha signed an economic and technical cooperation agreement between the governments of the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma here this afternoon. Vice-Premier Geng Biao attended the signing ceremony.

Farewell Banquet in Beijing

OW121642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 12 (XINHUA)--Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha hosted a farewell banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Among the guests were Chinese Vice-Premiers Geng Biao and Chen Muhua, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Minister of Culture Huang Zhen.

Proposing a toast, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha said that during his visit to China, he had met with Chairman Hua Guofeng, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Deng Yingchao and Vice-Premier Geng Biao, and that they had discussions and exchanged views. "I believe that such contacts and discussions are very useful and will help develop and consolidate the friendship and cooperation between our two countries," he said.

In reply Vice-Premier Geng Biao said the during the past few days "our two sides held fruitful talks in a sincere and friendly atmosphere, on further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and on international issues of common concern. The results of our talks prove once again that to consolidate and develop Sino-Burmese friendly relations and safeguard peace and stability in Asia and the world is the common desire of our two countries and this common desire will no doubt help enhance our mutual understanding, mutual support and cooperation in international affairs."

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, hosts and guests exchanged lively chats and drank to the growth of the "pajk phaw" kinship between the Chinese and Burmese people. Earlier today Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and his party visited a rice mill in Beijing.

Departure for DPRK

OW130826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA)--U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, and his party left here by air this morning for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the end of a successful official goodwill visit to China.

Seeing them off at the airport were Geng Biao, vice-premier of the State Council; He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chen Jie, vice-minister of foreign trade; Wei Yuming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Mo Yanzhong, Chinese ambassador to Burma, and leading members of other departments concerned.

A send-off ceremony was held at the airport. A military band played the national anthems of Burma and China. Accompanied by Vice-Premier Geng Biao, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha reviewed a guard of honour made up of men from the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Burmese Ambassador to China U Tha Tun accompanied the prime minister to Korea. Present at the airport were Burmese Embassy officials, D.P.R.K. Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su and diplomatic envoys of a number of Asian countries to China.

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IMELDA MARCOS CONCLUDES VISIT TO PRC, DEPARTS FOR HOME

OW121740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1721 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, July 12 (XINHUA correspondent Zhou Cipu)--Before leaving here for home by special plane this afternoon Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos, wife of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, summed up her visit to China as "most successful," nobody could separate the two countries now, she said.

Speaking of her impressions during this latest and third visit to China, she made the following three points:

--"Today in the People's Republic of China," she said, "it can be seen from all the people in their faces and manner that there is a big thrust forward. The Chinese people are not only thinking of the thrust forward and development, but also they are starting to do it."

--The new Chinese leadership is dynamic and enlightened," she commended,

--The Chinese leadership is carrying out a correct policy of "taking some technology from outside to help develop their own country," she noted.

Mrs. Marcos said she came to China in the hope of strengthening further the friendship between the Philippines and China, adding that "in the past, there were only concepts and plans to make bridges between our two countries. But, today I can say that there are real bridges." Dwelling on the long-term trade agreement and other documents signed by the governments of China and the Philippines during her latest visit, she said: "Through my visit, we have strengthened our relationship between our two countries, whether in the fields of politics, trade and economy, or even in terms of the security of the region. So now, the friendship between our two countries is no longer just in name, but in reality. My current visit has achieved very, very tangible results in complementing the friendship between our two countries. "I think our relationship could not have been any better at this stage and we are happy at this development."

She said that her visit had laid down "firm foundations for the development of friendship" between the two countries. "I am very happy that I have participated in such an endeavor to make our two countries closer to each other." "No enemy whether of the People's Republic of China or ours will succeed in every separating us in future, our friendship will last forever. As the years go by, our friendship will become even stronger and stronger," she declared. Mrs. Marcos said she was very happy that Premier Hua Guofeng had accepted President Marcos' invitation to visit her country. "We are looking forward to Premier Hua's visit to the Philippines," she added. The Philippine guests arrived in Guangzhou by a special plane this morning after touring Guilin (Kweilin) City. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1638 GMT on 12 July in a similar report adds the following: At the airport to see the guests off when they left Guangzhou were Han Nianlong, vice foreign minister; Lin Jiamei, wife of Vice Premier Li Xiannian; Chen Xinren, Chinese ambassador to the Philippines, and his wife; Liang Weilin, vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Zhong Ming, vice chairman of the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee. At noon, the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet in honor of the Philippine guests at the Banxi restaurant.]

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NPC LEADER ANSWERS QUESTIONS FROM INDIAN JOURNALISTS

OW121716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 12 (XINHUA)--Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met with three Indian journalists.

They were N. Ram, assistant editor of the HINDU, Aveek Sarkar, chief editor of ANANDA BAZAR and Barun Sengupta, correspondent of ANANDA BAZAR.

Vice-Chairman Ngapo Ngawang Jigme answered the questions raised by the Indian journalists and told them about the tremendous changes that have taken place in the political, economic and cultural fields in Tibet following the democratic reforms there.

Regarding the Dalai Lama's return home, Vice Chairman Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, pointed out that it was the consistent policy of the Chinese Government that all patriots belonged to one big family whether they took the patriotic path earlier or later. "We welcome Dalai to return home in the light of the great cause of unification and unity of the motherland," he said. "And, of course, this means he should return to the embrace of the motherland with all the sincerity of a Chinese national."

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC ISLAMIC GROUP

OW130904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Rawalpindi, July 12 (XINHUA)--Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, received all members of the visiting delegation of Chinese Islamic Association led by Shen Xiaxi at the presidential house this evening.

President Ziaul Haq said that China is a friendly neighbour of Pakistan. We are exceptionally happy and proud to see an Islamic delegation from China. The visit will further consolidate and promote the friendly ties between Pakistan and China, he added.

Shen Xiaxi said that there is a traditional and profound friendship between the peoples and Muslims of the two countries. Our current visit will surely help deepen their mutual understanding and long-standing friendship.

At the end of the reception, Shen Xiaxi presented to the Pakistan president two copies of the Koran printed in China.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Islamabad on July 7.

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TITO-BRANDT TALKS ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES REPORTED

OW122024 Beijing XINHUA in English 2009 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, July 11 (XINHUA)--President Josip Broz Tito received Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of West Germany Willy Brandt at his Brioni Island villa today, reported the TANJUG.

Major world issues of interest to the two sides were discussed in some length between Tito and Brandt who arrived in Yugoslavia yesterday for a short visit.

The opinion was expressed that every intervention in the Middle East or a new conflict there "would lead to a serious deterioration of the already worrying situation with grave and wide consequences", TANJUG said.

The Yugoslav president said any attempt to bring in division among the non-aligned countries to link the non-aligned policy to the interests of one bloc or the other would be harmful and unacceptable.

He stressed the necessity to really embark on the gradual creation of a new international economic order and to open up thereby concrete prospects for a lasting and just settlement of the highly acute problems in international economic relations.

During the talks, the two sides also touched on disarmament and detente, the situation in Africa and Southeast Asia, relations between Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community and the further promotion of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

SFRY OFFICIAL CITED ON INDIAN OCEAN POLICIES

OW130909 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, July 12 (XINHUA)--The non-aligned movement fully supports the legitimate demand raised by the countries in the Indian Ocean region that the region should be proclaimed a zone of peace and non-alignment, said Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman Mirko Kalezic here today.

In his routine press conference, he said that most countries in the Indian Ocean region are non-aligned which see in the big powers' policy of beefing up their military might in the Indian Ocean the main obstacle to the realization of the resolution adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in 1971 which proposes that the Indian Ocean be declared a zone of peace.

This demand has been fully supported by the non-aligned movement, Kalezic pointed out.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN VOLLEYBALLERS FETED--Beijing, 5 June--The Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission gave a banquet here this evening in honor of the Romanian men's and women's volleyball teams headed by Lonescu Haralambie. Present at the banquet were a leading member of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Li Qingchuan, and president of the Chinese Volleyball Association, Zhang Zhihuai. Both Zhang Zhihuai and Lonescu Haralambie proposed toasts to the constant development of friendship between the peoples and athletes of China and Romania. The visiting teams arrived in Beijing yesterday. This afternoon the Romanian players visited the Temple of Heaven Park. They will play friendly matches with the Chinese women's team and the "August 1" men's team tomorrow. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 5 Jun 79 OW]

NEW NIGERIAN ENVOY TO PRC MEETS ULANHU

OW120840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 12 (XINHUA)--The Federal Republic of Nigeria's new ambassador to China, Edward Olusola Sanu, presented his credentials this morning to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. Vice-Foreign Minister He Ying was present for the occasion.

ZAIRIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION

OW130828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, July 12 (XINHUA)--Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko received here today a government delegation from Democratic Kampuchea led by the minister of social affairs, Ieng Thirith. At the meeting, Minister Thirith delivered to President Mobutu a personal message from Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea. Mobutu had a very sincere conversation with Thirith and assured her that the Zairian people would extend firm and consistent support to the government and people of Democratic Kampuchea in their just struggle to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The delegation arrived here on July 6 at the invitation of the Zairian Government.

OAU COUNCIL ENDORSES PAN-AFRICAN DEFENSE FORCE

OW130830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Monrovia, July 12 (XINHUA)--The OAU Council of Ministers today ended discussions on a report of the OAU Defence Commission and accepted in principle the idea of establishing a Pan-African defence force, announced OAU assistant Secretary-General Peter Onu at a press conference here today. The report recalled last OAU summit in Khartoum, which called for the establishment of a Pan-African force and requested the Defence Commission to study the question.

Onu pointed out that the Defence Commission needed to make further study of the question with the assistance from legal and financial experts. He gave his opinion on such aspects of the problem as the structure of the proposed force, financial implications and capability of the member states to meet their obligations, activity pattern of the defence force, the authority and the command structure of the force. He pointed out that it was necessary to study carefully the political impact and aim in setting up such a force. A progress report on the question should be submitted later to the OAU assembly of heads of state and government by the Defence Commission, he added.

This morning, the council took up the question of cooperation and economic development and the OAU secretary general's report on the development strategy for Africa for the third decade. This afternoon, the council is expected to discuss a report on Afro-Arab cooperation.

XINHUA PUBLISHES EXPLANATION OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW TERMS

OW122225 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1249 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

["Explanation of Terms Used in the Law of Criminal Procedure"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 10 July--Explanation of Terms Used in the Law of Criminal Procedure.

"Law of criminal procedure": The law of criminal procedure is a law providing for the procedure in a criminal case. The purpose of our country's law of criminal procedure is to guarantee by means of procedure the accurate and timely investigation of the facts of a crime; guarantee the correct enforcement of the criminal law and the meting out of punishment to a criminal by the people's court, the people's procuratorate and the public security organ; and guarantee the protection of the innocent from criminal prosecution. It is stipulated in the law of criminal procedure of our country that, apart from the public security organ, the procuratorate and the court--which in accordance with the law exercise the rights of investigation, detention, preliminary trial, approval of arrests, procuratorial activity, prosecution and trial--no other state organs, people's organizations or individuals have the right to exercise such powers. It is also stipulated that in handling a case, the public security organ, the procuratorate and the court must base their actions on facts and take the law as the yardstick.

"Civil lawsuit incidental to a criminal case": This refers to the activities carried out by the judicial organs for the purpose of handling, in the course of a criminal case, the compensation for material losses that are directly linked with a crime. The problem such activities seek to solve is the compensation for material losses. In other words, it is a civil case which must have a direct link with the crime committed by the defendant.

The defendant in an incidental civil lawsuit is normally the defendant under criminal law prosecution. But sometimes it may also be the individual or unit responsible for the material compensation for the acts committed by the defendant in a criminal case.

"Judgment": Judgment is the conclusion of and the decision on the handling of a case reached by a people's court in accordance with the law.

Judgment in a criminal case settles the questions of whether the acts committed by the defendant constitute a crime, what the nature of the crime is and what kind of punishment is applicable. Judgment in a civil case settles property, marriage and family disputes.

A judgment of guilty is the court decision in a criminal case that maintains that the acts committed by the defendant constitute a crime. A judgment of guilty may also exempt the defendant from criminal sanction. A judgment of not guilty is the court decision in a criminal case that maintains that the acts committed by the defendant do not constitute a crime or that there is no evidence which can prove him guilty.

"Arrests": Arrest refers to a compulsory step taken in accordance with the law to restrict the personal freedom of an offender and place him under custody. When the main facts have been investigated and it is deemed possible that the offender may be given imprisonment or more severe punishment and it is deemed necessary that he be arrested, he should be arrested immediately under a ruling of the people's court or with the approval of the people's procuratorate. The arrest should be carried out by the public security organ, which must have and display an arrest warrant and announce the arrest to the person to be arrested.

"Detention: Detention refers to a compulsory step taken in accordance with the law by the public security organ to prevent, in an emergency, an active offender guilty enough to be arrested, or a person seriously suspected of a crime, from evading investigation or trial or continuing to commit crimes.

"Restricted movements under supervision": This refers to the step taken by the public security organ, people's procuratorate and the people's court to make it mandatory for a defendant not to leave without a designated area authorization and to exercise strict supervision over the freedom of movement of the defendant. Restricted movements under supervision is normally applied to defendants whose offenses are not too serious.

"Awaiting trial on bail": This is a compulsory step taken by the public security organ, people's procuratorate and people's court to demand a written pledge from a third person having nothing to do with the case, named by the defendant, guaranteeing that the defendant will present himself whenever he is ordered to do so. Awaiting trial on bail is also a measure that is normally applied to a defendant whose offenses are minor.

"Search and examination": This is a compulsory step taken in accordance with the law by the public security organ, the people's procuratorate and the people's court in the course of a criminal case to search and examine an area, a residence, a person or an article for the purpose of obtaining evidence of a crime and finding the criminal. Except in the case of an emergency (for example, on-the-spot capture), when carrying out a search and examination the investigatory and trial personnel must have in their possession a search warrant from the public security organ, the people's procuratorate or the people's court and show it and announce the search to the person to be searched and examined.

"Distrainment": This is a step taken in accordance with the law by the public security organ, the people's procuratorate or the people's court to forcibly seize and hold the articles or documents in the possession of a certain person or state organ which are connected with a case. A distrainment is often carried out together with search and examination. In other words, the articles or documents connected with a case that are discovered in the course of search and examination should all be seized and held. The articles and documents seized and held in accordance with the law should be carefully listed at the site in the presence of the person taking possession of them and a witness; two copies of the list should then be made on the spot and signed by the witness, the person possessing the articles and documents and the personnel carrying out the distrainment.

"Arrest of a criminal at large": This is a step taken by the public security organ to arrest a criminal who is still at large. It represents a form of all-out cooperation and coordinated efforts of the public security organs.

When a person involved in a case who is already proven guilty through investigation is found to have absconded, or a criminal already arrested and under custody is found to have escaped, the public security organ may send a circular to the public security organs and bodies in the localities concerned and other units and people concerned to help search out and arrest him.

"Verification": This refers to the appraisal and determination made on the material evidence related to a case by employing scientific technology or other specialized knowledge. There are verifications by a legal medical expert, verifications through chemical processes, verifications through the process of accounting and verifications through the identification of fingerprints and handwriting. The conclusion reached through verification may be considered as evidence in the case.

"Place a case on file for investigation and prosecution": This means a case is established and represents the first procedure in a criminal case. It is a criminal law activity for investigation decided by the people's court, the people's procuratorate and the public security organ after the materials submitted in a complaint and accusation and surrendered by the criminal himself are briefly examined and it is deemed that the facts of a crime call for investigation to affix criminal responsibility.

"Investigation": This refers to a series of activities, taken in accordance with the law by the public security organ or the people's procuratorate concerning a criminal case whose file has been established, to expose the crime; search, gather and examine evidences; prove the commitment of the crime; and search and apprehend the criminal.

"Escorted summons": This refers to a compulsory step taken by the people's court, the people's procuratorate and the public security organ to compel a defendant to appear in court after he refuses to answer a legal summons without a proper reason.

"Place under custody": This is a compulsory step taken in accordance with the law in a criminal case to lock up a legally arrested offender in a detention center or any other legally defined place and restrict his personal freedom. The purpose of placing a person under custody is to prevent a defendant from evading investigation and trial and continuing to commit crimes, jeopardizing the security of society.

BEIJING RADIO SPONSORS LECTURE SERIES TO PUBLICIZE CRIMINAL LAW

OW121749 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0318 GMT 11 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 11 July--Beginning 13 July, the Central People's Broadcasting Station will sponsor a "Lecture Series on Criminal Law" in its "study" program. The "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China," approved at the second session of the Fifth NPC, shall come into effect beginning 1 January 1980. This is an important measure for strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. The Central People's Broadcasting Station has organized this "Lecture Series on Criminal Law" in order to familiarize the people with the criminal law and its application. Its major objectives are to elaborate on the fundamental Marxist theory relating to criminal law and introduce basic knowledge about the criminal law. This "lecture series," prepared by the Department of Criminal Law of the Research Institute of Law under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, is divided into a total of 13 lectures, with each lecture to be broadcast on 2 consecutive days.

The titles of these 13 lectures are as follows:

1. The Importance of Criminal Law in Our Country and the Guiding Principles of Formulating Criminal Law.
2. The Nature and Tasks of Criminal Law in Our Country.
3. The General Concept and Characteristics of Crimes in the Criminal Law of Our Country.
4. The Purpose of Criminal Punishment in Our Country; Kinds of Punishments and Their Application.
5. Suppression of All Counterrevolutionary Criminals and Further Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

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6. Struggle Against the Crimes That Jeopardize Public Security and Protect the Safety of People's Lives and Property.
7. Struggle Against Sabotage of the Socialist Economic Order and Insure the Smooth Realization of the Four Modernizations.
8. Protect the Citizen's Right of the Person and Democratic Rights and Promote Socialist Democracy.
9. Struggle Against Crimes That Encroach Upon Property and Consolidate and Develop the Socialist Economic Base.
10. Struggle Against Crimes That Jeopardize Social Order and Protect a Good Social Order.
11. Struggle Against Crimes That Jeopardize Marriage and Family and Safeguard the Socialist Marriage and Family Systems.
12. Safeguard the State Laws and Disciplines and Struggle Against Dereliction of Duties.
13. Resolutely Insure the Execution of Criminal Law.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER DISCUSSES TRADE EXPANSION

OW130353 Beijing XINHUA in English 0335 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA)--"China is now importing technology and equipment urgently needed for exploiting oil, coal and non-ferrous metal resources, for building power stations, and developing light and textile industries and communications and transportation," said Li Qiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade in an interview with XINHUA today. He pointed out that this policy was in accord with the readjustment of the national economy currently in progress.

"In order to be effective in importing technology and equipment to speed up China's modernization programme," the minister said, "we will absorb and use funds from abroad."

With respect to the concern of some foreign friends over changes that might be made to contracts signed with China, Li Qiang said: "Little or no change will be made to most of the contracts. Plans for a few projects will be revised in terms of the time and scale of construction, but these changes will be made rationally after friendly consultations by both sides," he added.

"The further expansion of economic exchanges with foreign countries in a planned way, the importation of up-to-date technology and equipment, the use of funds from abroad and the increase of exports, these are all part of an important long-term policy of the Chinese Government to be carried out in the three-year period of economic readjustment," he said.

The projected value of the total volume of China's imports and exports in 1979 is 44,000 million yuan, an increase of 24 percent over that of last year, Li Qiang noted.

"In importing advanced technology and equipment," he pointed out, "we must take the practical conditions prevailing in our country into consideration and proceed on the principle of determining our priorities. We did not do it so well last year, but I believe this question will be solved gradually during the economic readjustment."

Li Qiang stressed that China would make energetic efforts to increase exports and to raise its ability to pay for imports. "We will set up more factories and centres specialized in producing export commodities. The various departments, areas and enterprises concerned will broaden the variety of products they produce, raise quality, improve design and packaging and shorten delivery time," he said. He was confident that through economic readjustment significant progress would be made in the production and export of light industrial goods and textiles, and that a big increase would be registered in the export of farm and sideline produce as well as new industrial products in demand on the international market.

Li Qiang said, "Some foreign businessmen are prepared to join us in developing China's export production and in exploiting its natural resources. This will help them increase imports to their countries from China and, at the same time, will enable China to import more technology and equipment from their countries. We welcome imaginative suggestions and are willing to give active cooperation," he added. The minister pointed out that since compensatory trade, cooperation in production, and the processing and assembling of goods on commission were beneficial to both sides, China was desirous of expanding these modes of cooperation.

He said that the law on joint ventures involving both Chinese and foreign investment, which had been approved at the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress, had provided legal protection for joint ventures in China and would help to promote economic and technical exchanges between China and other countries as well as boosting China's foreign trade.

KANG SHIEN ADDRESSES INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT MEETING

OW122121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1628 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Chengdu, 10 July--How does the industry and transport front in various localities of the country implement the principles of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement of the national economy in close connection with its own actual conditions and develop, extensively and in a deepgoing manner, the movement to increase production and practice economy? At the national meeting on the work of increasing production and practicing economy in the field of industry and transport, which was held in Chengdu this afternoon under the sponsorship of the State Council, Vice Premier Kang Shien specifically elucidated this issue in his speech.

Vice Premier Kang Shien pointed out: To carry out readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement of the national economy within 3 years is the first campaign in realizing the four modernizations. To do a good job in increasing production and practicing economy this year and insure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1979 plans for the national economy is an important battle in this campaign. We must fight this battle well.

Kang Shien put forward the following 10 measures for closely linking the work of readjustment in the industry and transport field with the movement to increase production and practice economy:

Efforts must be made to readjust the "five small industries" according to the local conditions of natural resources and the local situation for increasing production in various enterprises.

Efforts must be made to overcome the imbalance between excavation and tunneling, while paying attention to increasing coal production.

Efforts must be made to improve the quality and variety of production and lower the consumption of raw materials according to the requirements of readjusting the national economy. It is necessary to try our best to increase profits.

Efforts must be made to rationally organize all existing facilities to increase production in line with the principle of effecting extensive coordination between specialized departments so as to obtain even better economic results.

Efforts must be made to make readjustments within a trade according to the principle of drawing on the strength of each to offset the weakness of the other so as to achieve a rational distribution.

Efforts must be made to readjust the direction of production in various enterprises according to market demands.

Efforts must be made to create new designs and vigorously increase variety and the production of designs with good sales.

Efforts must be made to strengthen coordination between industry and marketing in the course of readjustment and to turn overstocked products into products in great demand on the market.

Efforts must be made to strengthen coordination between industry and commerce, map out production and sales plans in a coordinated manner and turn out products according to market demands.

Efforts must be made to turn "stationary merchants" into "traveling merchants" in the course of readjustment so that they will "go out to look for food" instead of "waiting for the delivery of food."

Kang Shien also said: Enterprises under collective ownership and enterprises owned by the people as a whole are both socialist enterprises. They should be given equal treatment politically. Economically, it is necessary to carry out the principle of "more pay for more work." Workers in an enterprise under collective ownership that has good management and good income should be allowed to earn higher wages and better fringe benefits than those working for an enterprise owned by the people as a whole engaged in the same kind of trade. It is essential to throw to the winds the restriction that remuneration for work in a collectively owned enterprise must be lower than that for work in an enterprise owned by the people as a whole.

Kang Shien particularly stressed that leading comrades in various departments concerned under the State Council and various local departments concerned must be determined to direct their main efforts toward production and construction, and especially toward increasing production and practicing economy. He said: Leading cadres must personally go to the forefront to conduct investigation and study and sum up experience. The convocation of meetings at every level must be avoided. They must not feel satisfied by only issuing general directives. They must work enthusiastically in a down-to-earth manner rather than making a lot of fanfare. They must firmly and meticulously help the basic-level units solve difficult problems in the movement to increase production and practice economy, quicken the tempo in increasing production and further increase profits.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY FIGURES REPORTED

OW121006 Beijing XINHUA in English 0955 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 12 (XINHUA)--Textile production went up each month in the first half of 1979 with a 6.4 per cent increase in its gross output over the corresponding period of last year.

Seventeen out of the 20 major products including cotton yarn and cloth, prints and coloured cloth, woollen piece goods, silk fabrics, synthetic fibres and knitting wool have fulfilled 51 to 55 per cent of the annual plan. The output of most products surpassed that of the same 1978 period.

Since April priority was given to many mills in the supply of fuel, electricity and raw materials and more materials and funds were allotted. According to the 1979 national economic plan, light industry and the textile industry are to be developed faster this year and to produce more consumer goods of improved quality.

Textile departments all over China have designed a large number of new patterns and varieties for both domestic and foreign markets in the January-June period. Shanghai, China's leading textile centre, alone added 4,000 new products of varied designs in the first quarter.

Zhejiang Province, famous for its silks, planned to bring in ten new varieties early this year but it has already started production on 20 new lines. The new products already in production include kimono silks specially designed for the Japanese market and new brocade designs popular on the export market.

The quality of textiles has improved and many have been assessed as quality products. Exhibition-sales of woollen and synthetic fabrics and knitwear were held in Beijing, Hebei, Fujian, Guangxi, Hubei and Sichuan to test consumer reaction in order to improve quality and add new varieties.

Raw material and power consumption has been cut. The cotton mills reduced 3.35 kilogrammes of ginned cotton on average for each bale of yarn. A total of 15,000 tons of cotton was saved all over the country.

New projects which went into full operation this year included China's biggest synthetic fibre plant, the Shanghai general petro-chemical works which has an annual output of 102,000 tons of synthetic fibres, a medium-sized vinylon mill in Hunan and a nylon mill in Shanxi. Many old textile mills have expanded their production capacity by updating existing equipment.

MARKED INCREASE IN RAPESEED PROCUREMENT REPORTED

OW121921 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1336 GMT 11 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 11 July--There has been a marked increase in the amount of rapeseed procured throughout the country. As of 5 July, 15 rapeseed-producing provinces and municipalities have produced more than 1.78 billion catties of rapeseed, fulfilling the original plan by 130.2 percent, or an increase of more than 400 million catties over the same period of last year. Henan, Hunan, Zhejiang and Hubei provinces fulfilled the original plan by over 150 percent.

The amount of rapeseed procured this year and the speed of procurement are unprecedented. The whole country fulfilled this year's procurement plan in just over a month. In the course of procurement, various localities have observed the policy of producing more, procuring more and retaining less--which takes into consideration the interests of the state, the collectives and the individuals.

Because it has sold more rapeseed, Wenjiang Prefecture in Sichuan Province has reported an average increase of 3.4 yuan in each prefecture commune member's income. Li County in Hunan Province reported a 30-percent increase in rapeseed output this year and sold 1 million catties to the state. It has also allocated more oil to commune members.

RENMIN RIBAO DEFENDS CONDEMNED ECONOMIST'S VIEWS ON POPULATION

OW130242 Beijing XINHUA in English 0217 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA)--Attacks in the 1950's on Professor Ma Yinchu, one of China's leading economists, for advocating Malthusianism were "entirely unjustified and absurd", says a signed article in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today.

At the fourth session of the First National People's Congress in June 1957, Ma Yenchu put forward a written proposal that mass education be conducted on the importance of control of population growth in China. According to Professor Ma's estimate, the annual rate of growth had been two percent during the previous four years, on the basis of 601 million in 1953. "Any intelligent person can see that this rate of increase is too fast," he said. He was of the opinion that necessary administrative measures had to be taken to support the education programme.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY article by Chen Zhongli says: "China's population would not have grown so fast over the past 20 years and the country would have had less difficulties if as much attention had been paid to the population problem as it is today, and if a correct approach had been taken towards differing opinions." Unfortunately, professor Ma Yinchu was attacked for having devised a new form of Malthusianism. As a matter of fact, the article says, his critics had based themselves on the assumption that under socialism, "it is a good thing to have a big population." This, they claimed, was a "dialectical materialist approach towards the question of population." Therefore, any mention of the improvement of the quality of life and the necessity for a proportionate growth of population and grain production was Malthusian.

The article points out that Ma Yinchu's critics were distorting the facts and making their own laws governing population, and asks, "Where can 'the-more-people-the-better' theory be found in dialectical materialism?" Ma Yinchu was condemned for having no feeling for his countrymen because he advocated administrative measures to enforce a family planning programme. "Does one have genuine feelings for his countrymen when he preaches 'the-more-people-the-better' theory and encourages uncontrolled population growth, so that his countrymen have to work hard for ever to make both ends meet?"

The article notes that since 1953, China's population has grown to 970 million. "Since production has not grown apace, there are serious problems in providing the people with food, clothing, housing and other essentials, as well as education and employment."

"Practice is the fairest judge of truth," concludes the article. "It will never yield to pressures brought to bear upon it by the overwhelmingly erroneous opinions, nor to authoritative persons."

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES QINGDAO PLA UNIT DISCUSSION ON TRUTH

HK130550 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 79 p 4 HK

[Report based on XINHUA: "The Key to Liberating Thinking and Breaking Through the 'Forbidden Zone'--Party Committee of Qingdao Garrison Guides Commanders and Fighters To Unfold Discussion on Practice Being the Sole Criterion for Testing Truth"]

[Text] Jinan, 7 July (XINHUA)--The party committee of the PLA Qingdao Garrison has unfolded discussions at the grassroots level on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. The party committee provided guidance for cadres and soldiers to apply this fundamental Marxist principle in analyzing the new situation since the shift of our party's work emphasis. These discussions have deepened the understanding on the part of the rank and file of the principles and policies set forth at the third session of the party's Central Committee. The commanders and soldiers happily said: The discussions on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth has provided the key to emancipating the mind and breaking through the "forbidden zone."

Since 1978 the Qingdao Garrison District party committee has issued three circulars calling on the commanders and fighters of its units to actively participate in discussing the criterion of truth. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the garrison district has again taken up this discussion as an important step to observe matters, study questions and unify policies and ideologies. It has led everyone in correctly understanding the new situation following the shift in the emphasis of work. During this March and April, party committee members made in-depth investigations at grassroots level and discovered many new problems about which the rank and file had controversial opinions. For example, with regard to class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, questions emerged of whether the decision to concentrate on the four modernizations rather than wage any more large-scale and turbulent political movements in the years to come meant the abandonment of the theory of class struggle; whether the removal of the political labels of landlord and rich peasant from those who have done a good job of remolding themselves equals renouncing class struggle; whether letting a minority of our people get rich first will lead to polarization; and so on. To reach unanimity of opinion, the garrison district party committee started discussions first among itself. The members observed that it is normal for all kinds of ideas to emerge at a great historic moment of transition. This reflects that people are emancipating their minds and becoming more active in politics. However, some comrades became used to evaluating a certain policy by referring to only a single quotation because they did not have the correct way of seeing things. In distinguishing between right and wrong, they used to base their judgments on whether a matter in question had been criticized in the past. In examining the soundness of a policy, they would base themselves on what was said in "books." This has confused the relationship between theory and practice and made it impossible for them to proceed from the practical situation and obtain a correct understanding of the party's principles and policies laid down since the shift in the emphasis of work.

To enable the broad masses of commanders and soldiers to form a correct approach in this respect and successfully discuss the criterion of truth, leading members in the party committee of the Qingdao Garrison District headed six work groups which went to units at basic levels and provided guidance in study and discussion sessions on this subject.

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Zhang Zan, director of the Political Department, led a work group and visited two regiments and seven companies where he personally presided over discussion meetings. He joined everyone in using the principle that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth to analyze the party's various existing policies and answered all sorts of questions put forward by the cadres and fighters. Zhang Ruihou, secretary of the party committee and political commissar, visited a certain division. While there he dealt with the misunderstanding of some comrades that the restoration of previously effective rural economic policies is a "retrogression" and their misunderstanding that the new policies put forward according to the needs of the four modernizations has taken no account of "books." He guided everyone to look upon the viewpoint concerning practice, the mass viewpoint and the viewpoint on the development of production as the bases for judging policies, thus enabling everyone to understand the party's policies more comprehensively.

In discussing the criterion for truth, the Qingdao Garrison District used the method "to ask in and to send out." That is, they invited some local people to come and give reports while organizing visits to factories and communes for soldiers and cadres to gain deeper understanding of the practical situation. For a period of time in the past some comrades of a certain company did not understand why it was necessary to remove the landlord and rich peasant labels from those who had been transformed well, for fear that removing these designations would weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat. In discussing the criterion of truth, they recently went to the rural area where they are stationed to carry out special-topic investigations and analyze the changes of landlords and rich peasants in the 30 years since liberation. In doing so, they found that, after receiving long-term education, the vast majority of them had been transformed into self-supporting laborers. They thus came to understand that it had been the antagonistic classes that had been weakened with the removal of labels from landlords and rich peasants who had been transformed well, what had been strengthened was the dictatorship of the proletariat. These investigations conducted in the countryside helped commanders and soldiers see that the national agricultural policies spelled out at the third session of the party Central Committee have won the hearty support of the people and made it possible to bring the commune members' socialist enthusiasm into play. They also helped the commanders and soldiers understand that the current situation is completely different from the situation when the "gang of four" held sway and practiced their ultraleftist policies. A comparison between the two different sets of policies and their different results removed all misgivings originally cherished by some comrades who at first failed to understand the new situation. Such discussions about the criterion for truth, based upon the practical situation, and the study of the party's policies gave the commander and soldiers a deeper understanding of the correctness of the principles and policies laid down by the third session of the party Central Committee and greatly strengthened their confidence in the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng and their conviction that the pace of the four modernizations will be quickened so long as the spirit of the 3d session of the 11th party Central Committee is adhered to.

YU QIULI ATTENDS MEMORIAL MEETING FOR SHI SHUHAN

OW121445 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1432 GMT 11 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 11 July--A memorial meeting for Shi Shuhan, former vice minister of public health, was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries in Beijing on 11 July.

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Yu Qiuli and Li Jingchuan attended the meeting. Ye Jianying, Chen Yun, Wang Dongxing, Nie Rongzhen, Xu Xiangqian, Wang Zhen, Chen Muhua, Peng Zhen, Zhang Dingcheng, Kang Keqing and others sent wreaths. Wreaths were also sent by the State Council, the CCP Central Committee's Organization Department, the Ministry of Public Health and other organizations.

Qian Xinzong, minister of public health, presided over the meeting. Wang Wei, vice minister of public health, delivered a memorial speech.

Wang Wei said: Comrade Shi Shuhan was born in Qinyuan County, Shanxi Province, in 1909. He went to Japan in 1935 to study medicine at the Imperial Tokyo University, returned to China in 1937 to participate in the war of resistance against Japan, and joined the CCP in 1938. In the past decades Comrade Shi Shuhan successively assumed administrative and educational leading positions on the medical and health front and underwent the test of struggle in the periods of the war of resistance against Japan the liberation war the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea and the socialist revolution and construction. He was always industrious and conscientious, modest and prudent, hard-working and plain-living. He was good at uniting the masses of cadres and intellectuals and trained a large number of medical cadres for the revolution. When he was director of the Health Care Department of the Ministry of Public Health, he showed great concern for the health of party and state leaders and did a good job in health care work. Comrade Shi Shuhan was a good CCP member and a good cadre. He died at the age of 57 in August 1966 under the persecution interference of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Comrade Shi Shuhan's death was a loss to the party and to the cause of public health of our country.

More than 300 people attended the memorial meeting.

COLLECTION OF DISCUSSIONS ON CRITERION OF TRUTH TO BE PUBLISHED

OW091215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1317 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 7 July--The Chinese Social Sciences Publishing House will publish a "Collection of Articles Discussing the Question of Practice Being the Sole Criterion for Testing Truth." In his recent "Report on the Work of the Government" at the second session of the Fifth NPC, Premier Hua Guofeng again highly assessed the discussions on the criterion of truth held throughout the country last year. He pointed out: "The nationwide discussion on the criterion of truth has helped emancipate the minds of cadres and the masses alike, break the mental chains fastened on them by Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' and revive and carry forward the style of study long advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong; that is, the style of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality and integrating theory with practice." These collected works, being edited selectively by the editorial department of ZHIXUE YANJIU [PHILOSOPHICAL STUDIES], represent a true record of these mass discussions of far-reaching historical significance concerning the ideological line. The collected works will be divided into two volumes and the first volume will be distributed nationwide.

The first volume contains reports and articles published by newspapers throughout the country in 1978 on the discussions of the criterion of truth. It also contains many lectures and materials that have so far not been published.

The major articles include: the communique of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and excerpts of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech at the All-Army Political Work Conference; a GUANGMING RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "Practice Is the Sole Criterion for Testing Truth"; a JIEFANGJUN BAO contributing commentator's article: "Marxism Is a Most Fundamental Principle"; Xing Fengsi's article: "On the Question of the Criterion of Truth"; unpublished speeches by Deng Liqun, Zhou Yang and Wang Zisong at discussion meetings on the relationship between theory and practice called by the Philosophical Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Editorial Department of ZHENGXUA YANJIU, and reports of talks on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth by principal leading comrades of various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and major military regions throughout the country. In addition, it also includes Tan Zhenlin's article: "The Practice of the Jinggangshan Struggle and the Development of Mao Zedong Thought."

The second volume, now being printed, contains more than 60 theoretical articles on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth published by newspapers throughout the country in 1978. The articles deal mainly with how to approach Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with a Marxist scientific attitude; how the revolutionary leader upheld the criterion of practice and correctly handled the relationship between theory and practice; criticism of the fallacies of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" which confound the relationship between theory and practice; elaboration of the theory of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth; the relationship between the criterion of practice and logic; judging practice as the sole criterion for testing truth from the creation and development of natural science; discussion of the criterion of practice from the viewpoint of economics, jurisprudence, literature and arts and education; debates on the criterion for truth in the history of Chinese and foreign philosophy; and answers to questions in the study of the criterion of practice. The volume's final pages include some of the reports on the discussions of the criterion of truth published in newspapers throughout the country in 1978 and an index of articles.

CORRECTIONS TO ARTICLE ON ZHOU SHIDI MEMORIAL SERVICE

The following are corrections to the article "Deng Xiaoping, Others Attend Zhou Shidi Memorial Meeting," published in the 9 July People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page L 13:

Page L 14, third paragraph, line one, should read:...posts of commander and political commissar of the northern...

Same page, same paragraph, line three, should read:...Political Cadres School, deputy commander and...

Same page, same paragraph, line four, should read:...First Corps in north China, deputy commander...

BRIEFS

SMALL HYDROPOWER PLANTS--China has built small hydropower stations in 1,500 of its counties. These plants generated 10 billion kWhs last year, supplying almost 40 percent of the power consumed by rural areas. By last April, China had 99,000 small hydropower stations with a total generating capacity of 5.38 million kilowatts. The Ministry of Power Conservancy recently held a forum of responsible persons in charge of small hydropower stations from 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to exchange views and map out plans for expediting the building of more small hydropower stations. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 24 Jun 79 OW]

JIANGSU ISSUES MESSAGE OF ENCOURAGEMENT TO QUAKE-STRICKEN AREAS

OW121120 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Jul 79 OW

[Message of sympathy and encouragement dated 11 July 1979 from Jiangsu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees to cadres and masses, party and revolutionary committees at all levels in quake-afflicted areas through the Zhenjiang Prefectural CCP Committee, the Zhenjiang Prefectural Administrative Office, the Liyang County CCP Committee and the Liyang County Revolutionary Committee]

[Text] An earthquake with a medium magnitude of 6 hit the Zhuze, Shangpei and Shangxing areas in Liyang County on 9 July. The earthquake spread to a considerably wide area, causing loss of life and damage to property. The provincial CCP committee and the provincial revolutionary committee herewith wish to extend sincere sympathy and encouragement to cadres and people in the quake-stricken areas.

During the earthquake, the cadres and masses, fearing no natural disasters, have stood fast at their posts, calmly waged dauntless struggles against the quake tremors, showed concern for each other, and helped and aided the other. A great number of good people and deeds have emerged, demonstrating a dauntless spirit and lofty style.

Members of the Zhenjiang Prefectural CCP Committee and the Zhenjiang Prefectural Administrative Office, and the party and government leading cadres in Liyang County have gone to the quake-stricken areas to join the masses in carrying out antquake relief work. This has fully displayed the fine tradition that the party and the masses will go through thick and thin together. The medical and public health departments of the PLA units stationed in Jiangsu Nanjing Municipality and various counties under the Zhenjiang Prefecture have immediately organized medical teams to the injured, demonstrating the lofty style of cherishing the people and doing everything possible to save those injured.

The comrades of the seismological departments in various localities have arrived in the quake-stricken areas to conduct analyses of the earthquake. Particularly the seismological workers in a number of fraternal provinces and municipalities have come from a long way to the quake-stricken areas to aid the people. The provincial CCP and revolutionary committees wish to pay respects to the workers, peasants, PLA commanders and fighters, medical workers and seismological workers who are fighting on the forefront of the antquake relief work and all the comrades who are engaged in combating the earthquake. The provincial CCP and revolutionary committees call on all Communist Party members, CYL members and the masses of cadres and people in the quake-afflicted area to demonstrate the spirit of arduous struggle and self-reliance and unite as one to combat the natural disaster under the leadership of the State Council and the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, under the guidance of the guidelines laid down by the 30 plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress and with the support of all the people's throughout the province and the PLA units stationed in Jiangsu. The provincial CCP and revolutionary committees also called on them to vigorously rebuild their homes, rapidly overcome the difficulties caused by the earthquake, and wage valiant struggles to reap a good harvest of autumn crops, fulfill and overfulfill this year's plans for the national economy, do a good job in readjusting the national economy, and accelerate the development of socialist modernization of the motherland.

JIANGSU COMMUNE HOUSING PROJECT DESCRIBED

OW101050 Beijing XINHUA in English 0917 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Nanjing, July 10 (XINHUA)--Four hundred and six peasant families, or more than half of the families of the Weixing production brigade, have moved into new homes built by their brigade in Wuxian County, Jiangsu Province. The new homes have generally been sold or rented to the families, but 22 families with economic difficulties have been allowed to have new houses free of charge. In all, the Weixing brigade of Huangdai people's commune has built 31 blocks of new two storey homes from 1973 to this year. A peasant family of three or four people in general is allocated four rooms, including a sitting room and a kitchen downstairs and two bedrooms upstairs. Three blocks of new homes are now under construction, and the brigade expects to provide new housing for all its 787 families by 1983. The Weixing brigade is one of the production brigades that have made rapid progress in building new housing. With the rise in production communes and brigades in Suzhou Prefecture have expanded their provision of collective welfare facilities for their members. They now provide improved cooperative medical services, schools and housing and better care for their old and disabled members. The new homes built by the Weixing brigade stand in neat rows on the bank of a straight canal lined with trees. In June this year a four storey building was completed which houses a restaurant, a hotel, and a meeting room which is also used for film shows. Earlier, the brigade constructed buildings for use as middle and primary schools, workshops, a tailoring shop, a barber shop and storehouses.

A special team of carpenters, masons and peasants has been set up by the brigade to carry out construction projects. This team, which has gradually grown to include over sixty people, is able to put up a block of two storey houses with 20 or 30 units in one month. The brigade has built three brick and tile kilns and a factory to make prefabricated concrete slabs for floors. The people's government has supplied the brigade with rolled steel, 1,000 tons of lime and cement and part of the timber needed for construction. Peasant members of the brigade contributed funds totalling 420,000 yuan for housing construction, to be returned to them later by the brigade. The peasants who occupy the houses pay little for them, and the small number of families which cannot afford to buy immediately pay a low rent instead. The rent for a set of four rooms totalling 56 square metres is only 1.24 yuan per month. They may later buy the houses they are renting.

A block of new homes has been built by the brigade for old and disabled people with no close relatives to depend upon. 71-year-old Wang Xiao-mei, whose husband died and who has no children, last year moved into a new room without having to pay anything at all in purchase price or rent. For the old and disabled people who have moved into this block of new houses, three meals a day and other necessities are provided and paid for by the brigade out of its collective welfare fund.

Like other brigades in Suzhou Prefecture, Weixing brigade is undertaking its housing project as part of the plan to build new, modern villages which will make use of collective facilities on the socialist principle.

The brigade has transformed the uneven, irregular farm plots left over from the small peasant economy into rectangular, even farm plots criss-crossed by straight roads, tree belts and ditches. The dark, squalid old houses which lay scattered at 89 points hampering reconstruction are being replaced by bright, spacious living quarters. Many other communes and production brigades in Suzhou Prefecture have embarked on similar projects in line with over-all construction plans. In nearby Wuxi County, known for its rapid progress in agriculture and rural industrial undertakings, such new housing projects have been started on every people's commune.

JIANGXI CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING ON STUDYING NPC DOCUMENTS

HK120947 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jul 79 HK

[Summary] "The Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee recently held a meeting of responsible persons of departments of the provincial CCP committees, responsible persons of offices and committees of the provincial revolutionary committee and responsible persons of mass organizations. The meeting put emphasis on discussing the work completed during the first half of this year and the current tasks. Comrade Bai Dongcai, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the meeting. He called for conscientiously studying and publicizing the important documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC."

Comrade Bai Dongcai noted: The important documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC and the second session of the Fifth Committee of the National CPPCC Committee and particularly the government work report made by Premier Hua Guofeng have scientifically analyzed the class conditions in China, the current situation and major current contradictions and put forward the guiding principles and tasks of the various fronts. "Conscientiously and successfully studying these documents is of great importance to further implementing the spirit of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity, strengthening socialist democracy and the legal system and mobilizing people throughout the province to attain the grand goal of the four modernizations and to successfully fight the first battle to realize the four modernizations.

"Comrade Bai Dongcai said: We must organically integrate the study of the documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC with the study of the spirit of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee." We must enable the masses of cadres to deeply understand the importance of implementing the state law and systems. Through the studies, we must extensively mobilize the masses to deeply carry out the movement to increase production and practice economy, guarantee to fulfill or overfulfill this year's plans for the national economy, go all out, work with one heart and one mind and strive to build China into a powerful modern socialist state.

Committee Circular

HK121230 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jul 79 HK

[Summary] The Jiangxi provincial party committee recently issued a circular demanding that party committees and groups at all levels immediately organize cadres and masses to conscientiously study the documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC and the second session of the Fifth CPPCC as well as vigorously convey and carry out the spirit of these sessions.

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Calling for the people throughout the province to mobilize to realize the various tasks laid down by the second session of the Fifth NPC, the circular points out:

"The second session of the Fifth NPC and the second session of the Fifth CPPCC were both held at the crucial moment when the emphasis of the whole country's work had been shifted to socialist modernization. They are therefore of particularly important significance. We must seriously study Premier Hua Guofeng's government work report and Chairman Ye Jianying's opening and closing speeches made at the second session of the Fifth NPC, we must also study the opening speech of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC, that was made at the same session along with the other important documents published by these sessions. We must also regard this study as the important task of the time and endeavor to grasp it firmly and well. "By setting an example with their own conduct, leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in mastering the new subjects they face and in putting the spirit of their sessions into effect."

Calling on party committee propaganda departments at all levels to map out their study plans and put forth their major study points and requirements, the circular stresses:

"By combining study and propaganda with the actual situation, we must earnestly settle ideological and practical questions and improve our work in every respect. The current period is the critical season of industrial and agricultural production. We must resolutely respond to Premier Hua Guofeng's call issued at the NPC, go all out and implement our measures. We must attempt to whip up a new upsurge among all trades and occupations in the province-wide movement for increasing production and practicing economy which enters on high output, superior quality, diversified variety and low consumption. We must endeavor to launch a socialist labor emulation and a mass movement for presenting reasonable proposals."

"It is imperative to improve our party's work style, intensify its unity, strengthen its ties with the masses and give full play to their enthusiasm for socialism. We must unfold the movement to increase production and practice economy more extensively and deeply to promote the readjustment of the national economy, contribute toward doing well in fighting the first battle of the four modernizations and greet the 30th anniversary of our country's establishment with practical actions."

SHANDONG HOLDS SYMPOSIUM ON MARTYR ZHANG ZHIXIN

SK130344 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a source of this station, the propaganda department of the Shandong provincial party committee held a symposium on the afternoon of 7 July for provincial propaganda departments to learn from the heroic deeds of martyr Zhang Zhixin. Standing Committee member and director of the propaganda department of the Shandong provincial party committee Comrade (Lin Ping) presided over the symposium.

Comrade Zhang Zhixin's noble quality and dauntless revolutionary spirit of sacrificing her life to keep to the truth has given the vast number of cadres and masses profound teaching and great impetus. With deep and profound proletarian feelings the comrades participating in the symposium highly praised Comrade Zhang Zhixin for being a hero of the socialist period and a brilliant example of a Communist Party member. They expressed strong revolutionary indignation at the heinous crimes committed by Lin Biao, the gang of four and their sworn follower in killing Comrade Zhang Zhixin.

They were determined to take martyr Zhang Zhixin as their example in carefully studying and implementing the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d plenary session of the 5th National People's Congress and in striving to speed up the realization of the four modernizations.

In their speeches, the participants unanimously pointed out: In learning from martyr Zhang Zhixin it is necessary to learn first of all her revolutionary style of painstakingly studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and integrating theory with reality and her scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts and emancipating minds. In their speeches the participants contrasted themselves with Comrade Zhang Zhixin, trying to find the differences between them. Some comrades said that in the heyday of the four pests they knew that some things were wrong but they dared not resist and struggle against them. They feared everything because of selfish ideas and personal considerations. They declared resolutely that they would set Comrade Zhang Zhixin as their example, make strict demands on themselves, give priority to the interests of the party, people and the four modernizations, rectify the party style, not engage in seeking privilege and personal interests, be the first to endure any hardship and the last to enjoy themselves, rise in great vigor to work hard, adhere to the party's principles, dare to struggle against all unhealthy tendencies, give full play to the role of Communist Party members as a vanguard and model in the four modernizations, and conscientiously carry forward Comrade Zhang Zhixin's spirit of sacrificing herself for truth and the interests of the party and the thousands upon thousands of people.

The murder of Comrade Zhang Zhixin gave us a grievous lesson. The participants unanimously pointed out: Lin Biao and the gang of four trampled socialist democracy and sabotaged the socialist legal system over the past decade, bringing severe disaster to our country. Through the murder of Comrade Zhang Zhixin, the people further understand that without healthy socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, the dictatorship of the proletariat will become a fascist dictatorship and will give conspirators like Lin Biao and the gang of four opportunities to carry out counterrevolutionary and restorationist activities.

The second plenary session of the Fifth National People's Congress laid down laws embodying the common interests and aspirations of the hundreds of millions of people. This certainly will substantially accelerate the spread of democracy in politics and the four modernizations in our country. We must insure the carrying out of our country's laws, enhance and improve socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, improve inner-party democratic life and strictly prevent the recurrence of such tragedies as the case of Comrade Zhang Zhixin.

SHANGHAI PAPER URGES EMPHASIS ON LIGHT, TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

OW122007 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Report on JIEFANG RIBAO 11 July commentator's article: "We Must Conduct Vigorous Propaganda for Accelerated Development of Light and Textile Industries"]

[Text] The article says: Light and textile industries occupy an important place in the national economy. Greater development of these industries can on the one hand meet the people's daily needs and the needs of export trade, and on the other hand accumulate funds for the modernization campaign. It is of tremendous significance in promoting the high-speed development of the national economy as a whole.

Shanghai is a long-time industrial base in China. Its light and textile industries have experienced great development since liberation.

However, due to the lack of necessary technical transformation, which for a long time resulted in a standstill in the production, technical and management levels, they have year after year failed to meet the ever-increasing needs of the people's daily life and export trade. Premier Hua Guofeng has emphatically pointed out in his report on the work of the government: "We must take resolute and effective measures to change the present backward state of the light and textile industries." This applies to the whole country and especially to Shanghai. Following the policy decision of the party Central Committee and the State Council to readjust, restructure, consolidate and improve the national economy, we must conduct a vigorous propaganda campaign for the light and textile industries. We must as soon as possible resort to special means and take extraordinary measures to change the present backward condition of Shanghai light and textile industries and strive to accelerate their development.

The article says: Many years' experience shows that to take resolute and effective measures to quickly change the present backward condition of the light and textile industries, it is first necessary to follow the order of agriculture-light industry-heavy industry and carefully readjust the proportion between heavy industry and the light and textile industries. Shanghai's leading departments should follow this principle, make a thorough investigation, familiarize themselves with the technological situation and give full play to their own initiative. It is absolutely necessary to correctly handle the relations between agricultural and light and heavy industries. It is necessary to combat and overcome the tendency to pay lip service to the order of agriculture-light industry-heavy industry but act in the order of heavy industry-light industry-agriculture or even the order of heavy industry-heavy industry-heavy industry.

The article says: The State Economic Commission has issued a circular calling on all localities and departments concerned to give top priority to obtaining the fuel, power, raw and processed materials and transport means needed by the light and textile industries. Shanghai's concerned departments should strictly follow this circular. Shanghai's iron and steel, electro-mechanical, chemical engineering, instrumentation and measurement, and other industries should keep in mind the interests of the state and the people, carry forward the spirit and style of taking difficulties on oneself and leaving what is easy to others and take it up as their glorious duty to enthusiastically support the light and textile industries. We must follow the example of the Huafeng iron bed factory which, keeping the whole situation in mind, let a new shirt plant have its newly constructed plant building, thus providing facilities for the light industry to increase production and contributing its share to help accelerate light and textile industrial development.

The article finally says: We should note that Shanghai's light and textile industries have a fair material foundation--a large number of skilled veteran workers, specialized personnel and able cadres and tremendous potential for increasing production and practicing economy. The workers and staff of Shanghai's light and textile industries must make still greater efforts to achieve technical innovations and transformation, tap potential, increase production, improve product quality and variety and strive for large numbers of quality name-brand products to meet the requirements of the domestic and export markets.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI PORT PRODUCTION PLAN--By 27 June Shanghai port had fulfilled 51 percent of its annual production plan. The volume of freight handled exceeded 41 million metric tons, an increase of 11.5 percent over the same period last year. The volume of cargo for export handled by the port increased 14.7 percent. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW]

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GUANGDONG LEADERS ATTEND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE ON GRAIN

HK130806 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 Jul 79 HK

[Summary] "The recently held provincial work conference on grain has concluded in Guangzhou. The conference analyzed the basic condition of grain and this year's situation of summer grain production in Guangdong Province. The conference stressed that it is imperative to tangibly and firmly grasp grain purchasing work, insure daily necessities of urban and rural people and the development of industrial and agricultural production, promote the readjustment of the national economy and further develop the excellent situation.

"On the eve of the conference, Comrade Xi Zhongxun presided over a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CCP committee which discussed grain work in the province.

"During the conference, Yang Shangkun, Fan Xixian and (Huang Jinbo), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended and spoke at the conference."

Participants at the conference noted: "Now some comrades fail to understand the basic condition of grain in the province. They want to have less purchasing and more marketing and hope that restrictions of suitable consumer goods be further relaxed.

"This kind of thinking must be rectified." Judging from the situation as a whole, if everyone wants to have less purchasing and more marketing, the development of the whole national economy will suffer from serious consequences.

Therefore, we must inform cadres and people of the grain situation and current problems to enable them to understand that to fundamentally change the backward features of agriculture and raise the level of grain production, it is imperative to put in a lot of hard work over a certain period. Before per capita grain output has been increased remarkably, all kinds of grain applications must be arranged and controlled as strictly as possible.

The participants unanimously held: "To solve grain problems, we must be self-reliant, develop production and practice rigid economy. Grain departments at all levels must do their work well, energetically support agriculture, promote the development of agricultural production and build grain distribution and purchasing work on the basis of developing grain production."

The conference put emphasis on studying the way to successfully promote summer grain requisition by purchase. The participants noted: In carrying out grain requisition by purchases and grain distribution work, we must uphold the principle of paying equal attention to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual.

"The conference called on all areas to do well in political and ideological mobilization, educate the peasants to judge the situation as a whole and to be patriotic, advocate increasing production and making more contributions and strive to fulfill or overfulfill plans for summer grain and edible oil requisition by purchase."

The conference stressed: We must strictly control the selling volume of grain and insist on using grain economically and in a planned way.

NANFANG RIBAO NOTES PRELIMINARY DISTRIBUTION OF SUMMER HARVEST

HK120844 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 79 P 2 HK

[Commentator's article: "Do Well in the Preliminary Distribution of Summer Harvest and Promote Summer Harvest and Sowing"]

[Excerpts] "Slight heat" and this province's busy season of summer harvest and sowing will soon arrive. The provincial CCP committee has issued a circular, calling on party committees at all levels throughout the province to regard the summer harvest and sowing, summer grain requisition by purchase and preliminary distribution of summer harvest as the central rural tasks in this province and to organize cadres and people to fight in a timely manner. We must respond to the call of the provincial CCP committee, seize the opportunity, go all out and fulfill the tasks in a down-to-earth way.

It is true that since this spring, the climate has been unusual and seedlings of cereal crops have been adversely affected to a certain degree during their early growth period. However, through the industrious labor of the masses of cadres and people, we have generally overcome unfavorable factors. Weather and sunshine have been relatively good during the intermediate and late growth periods. As a result, the rice is growing well. However, we must also clearly see that due to the implementation of various types of production responsibility systems in all areas this year, many areas have integrated the responsibility system with output. Therefore, during the preliminary distribution of summer harvest, these areas must conscientiously verify output, check on work points and honor promises of rewards and punishments. Due to the former division of production teams in a few areas, there are still quite a few leftover problems which must be solved during the preliminary distribution of the summer harvest. Following the raise in the grain purchasing price, commune members' grain rations must be calculated in accordance with new grain price, thus creating new problems in preliminary distribution work. All these new conditions and characteristics will clearly increase the degree of difficulty and the work load of this year's preliminary distribution of the summer harvest. Leading comrades at all levels must deeply make investigations and studies, mobilize and depend on the masses, implement the party's policies and correctly solve these problems. Only by doing so can we further mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of people and truly turn the preliminary distribution of the summer harvest into a great motive force for doing well in the summer harvest and sowing.

To do well in this year's preliminary distribution of the summer harvest, we must mobilize commune members to examine and implement the production plan for increasing output, income, distribution, grain ration, accumulations, reserves and contributions and for reducing production costs. If we discover illegal activities such as embezzlement, theft and profiteering, we must seriously handle them. We must check various unhealthy tendencies including wasteful spending of funds, arbitrary seizure and arbitrary borrowing and lending extravagance and waste, entertaining and giving presents to guests and extravagant eating and drinking so as to safeguard the fruits of labor of the masses of commune members. With regard to all kinds of production responsibility systems which have been implemented by production teams and approved by local people, we must first recognize them even if some are not perfect. Through distribution, we must lead the masses to voluntarily sum up, improve and gradually perfect their production responsibility systems. We must never adopt an attitude of negating the systems in order to avoid dampening the enthusiasm of the masses. With regard to a few cadres and commune members who have gone in for "contracting for low production" and "all rewards and all punishments," we must lead them to sum up their experience and lessons and to voluntarily correct their mistakes. [paragraph continues]

With regard to individuals who have gone in for the fixing of output quotas based on the individual households and returning to individual farming through land redistribution, we must lead cadres and masses to understand the harmful effect of these activities and resolutely check the unhealthy tendencies.

Doing well in the preliminary distribution of the summer harvest requires a strong policy and specially requires laying emphasis on strengthening party leadership. Party committees at all levels must assign special persons to be in charge of the work. They must also organize a group of cadres who have an intimate knowledge of rural management to go to rural communes and brigades, to give more concrete directions for this year's preliminary distribution, mobilize and depend on the masses of commune members, pool the wisdom and efforts of the masses, jointly solve any new problem in this year's preliminary distribution of summer harvest and guarantee to successfully carry out the work.

HUBEI'S CHEN PIXIAN FETES OHIO GOVLNROR RHODES

HK121148 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jul 79 HK

[Text] According to HUBEI RIBAO, the U.S. Ohio state trade delegation led by Governor James Rhodes has ended its friendly visit to Hubei Province and left Wuhan by air on the morning of 10 July for a visit to Shanghai. It was warmly seen off at the airport by Chen Pixian, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Li Fuquan, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the Hubei branch of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; Liu Buinong, chairman of the Wuhan Municipal Revolutionary Committee; responsible persons of departments concerned; and scholars and professors. While shaking hands and saying goodbye at the airport, Governor James Rhodes said to Chairman Chen Pixian: Let us meet again soon in Ohio.

During their stay in Wuhan, the members of the U.S. Ohio state trade delegation, accompanied by Chairman Chen Pixian, watched Beijing Opera and song and dance performances given by the Wuhan Municipal Beijing Opera Troupe and Honglingjin school of (Jiangan) District, Wuhan, visited the Hubei Provincial Museum and went sightseeing on the (east) lake by boat. The distinguished guests from the United States also visited the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, the (Qingshan) heat and powerplant, Wuhan University and the No 2 state cotton mill in Wuhan.

While visiting these places, Governor James Rhodes repeatedly expressed his willingness to contribute to realizing China's modernization.

BRIEFS

HUNAN PREFECTURE FLOODS--During the past few days there has been heavy rain in the river valleys of the Yuan and Li rivers and floods have occurred there. Both the Li and Yuan rivers have risen to their critical water levels. At present, the water levels have continued to rise and Li, Anxiang, Changde, Hanshou and Taoyuan counties, Changde Municipality and (Jinshi) township are seriously threatened. The party organizations at all levels in Changde Prefecture have adopted urgent measures. They have concentrated leadership, manpower and materials and have gone all out to fight floods and to deal with an emergency. The secretaries and deputy secretaries and some 30 Standing Committee members of the counties and municipality along the lakes have led some 570 county, district and commune leading cadres to take charge of all embankments section by section. With regard to the needs of the critical water levels, they have mobilized 115,000 laborers to go on patrol day and night and strengthen the critical embankments. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 27 Jun 79 HK]

TIANJIN ADOPTS MEASURES TO ENCOURAGE BIRTH CONTROL

OW100402 Beijing XINHUA in English 0336 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Tianjin, July 10 (XINHUA)--The north China industrial city of Tianjin, with a population growth rate of one per hundred in 1978, has adopted new measures to promote a further reduction in the rate of births. Since the beginning of this year, each of the 28,000 one-child families in the city proper and suburban areas has received a monthly subsidy of five yuan for childcare. The subsidy is to last until the child reaches the age of 14. Among the several other new measures are priority for kindergarten enrollment and medical care for one-child families. These families are also to have the same housing space as families with two children.

In traditional China, one reason why people tended to have several children was to enhance their prospects of security in old age. Thus, in the suburban villages, according to the new regulations, retirement workpoints are to be tried first of all on old people with no children or with no sons. Furthermore, old people with no children are either cared for in homes for the aged or by people specially assigned to them by production teams, and their living standard would normally be a little higher than that of the average villager. Young married men are encouraged to live in the homes of their parents-in-laws where they have no sons.

Of the 830,000 child-bearing women in Tianjin, 670,000 have adopted some form of contraceptive measure such as medication or tubal ligation.

BRIEFS

TIANJIN COMMODITY FAIR--The 1979 Tianjin Municipal commodity fair was held from 3 to 11 June, at which goods for daily use, shoes, clothes, wines, candies and native products were displayed. Participating in the fair were various wholesale and retail units, foreign trade companies, industrial companies and representatives from 14 other provinces or municipalities. Total transactions at this fair reached some 28.75 million yuan. On 3 June (Du Xinbo), Standing Committee member of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and Li Zhongyuan, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, were present at the fair. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 Jun 79 SK]

TIANJIN REPORT MEETING--Tianjin Municipality held a rally on 12 June to deliver reports on the heroic deeds in the Sino-Vietnamese border counterattack. More than 50,000 people from various circles and soldiers of PLA units stationed in Tianjin were present to listen to the reports. Attending the rally were responsible persons of the PLA units stationed in Tianjin and the Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee. The rally was presided over by Cao Zhongnan, second political commissar of the Tianjin Garrison, and addressed by Yan Dakai, secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, who urged PLA soldiers and people of all walks of life to learn from the heroic deeds of the counterattack soldiers. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 13 Jun 79 SK]

HEILONGJIANG RALLY COMMENDS ADVANCED EDUCATED YOUTHS

OW121907 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 10 July, the Heilongjiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a broadcast rally in Harbin to commend advanced collectives of educated youths and their activists who have settled in the countryside. The rally was presided over by Comrade (Zhao Dezun), secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee.

The rally was held at the theater of the provincial exhibition hall and hooked up to 344 other similar meetings held simultaneously throughout the province. The Harbin rally was attended by educated youths who have settled in rural people's communes, state farms, forest areas, ranches and fishing grounds; representatives of this year's senior middle school graduates; representatives of parents of educated youths, cadres who serve as leaders of the educated youths in the countryside, and poor and lower-middle peasants; cadres of state-run farms, forest areas, ranches and fishing grounds; cadres in charge of educated youth affairs in various localities; responsible comrades of the party and government organizations at all levels; advanced collectives of educated youths settling in the countryside; and model activists. The meetings held in other parts of the province were attended by leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district and PLA units stationed in Heilongjiang. All told, more than 340,000 persons attended today's meetings.

Sitting at the rostrum of the Harbin rally were leading comrades of the party, government and army in Heilongjiang: Li Lian, Chen Lei, Li Jianbai, (Wen Misheng), Wang Jinzi, Chen Yuanzhi, (Chen Disheng), Zhao Xingyuan, (Hou Die), (Shi Yuchun), Wang Weizhi; and responsible comrades of Harbin Municipality, Songhaujiang Prefecture, the Heilongjiang Provincial Trade Union Council, the Heilongjiang Provincial CYL Committee, and the Heilongjiang Provincial Women's Federation.

Commended at the rallies were 11 model collectives of educated youths that have made outstanding contributions to the cause of building the new socialist countryside, 20 models of educated youth, 94 advanced collectives of educated youths and 298 activists selected from among the educated youths settling in the countryside.

Comrade Li Jianbai, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, addressed the rally. In his speech, he said: [Begin recording] This rally is being held amid the excellent situation resulting from the thorough implementation of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 5th NPC by people throughout the country. The purpose of the rally is to mobilize party organizations throughout the province to resolutely implement the guidelines of the National Educated Youth Work Conference. These party organizations are also urged to strengthen their leadership over the activities of educated youths, do their political and ideological work well, and develop an excellent situation of stability and unity. They must do everything possible to induce educated youths who have settled in the countryside to work more enthusiastically than ever for socialism, to encourage them to devote the rest of their lives to developing agriculture and to play a still greater role in building the new socialist countryside and realizing the four modernizations. [end recording]

After endorsing the achievements by educated youths who have settled in the countryside, Comrade Li Jianbai said: [Begin recording] The movement of educated youths from cities to the countryside should be regarded as an essential part of China's socialist revolution and construction.

Although some problems have resulted from the settlement of educated youths in the countryside because of interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four, we cannot deny that we have scored some successes in settling educated youths in the countryside. In the future, we must continue to mobilize some of the middle school graduates in cities to settle in the countryside and take part in socialist construction there. [end recording]

[Comrade Li Jianbai pointed out: [Begin recording] Educated youths who have settled in the countryside are a force vital to socialist construction there. Party organizations at all levels and departments concerned in cities and the countryside must provide conditions in which they can live well, study well and grow up in healthy surroundings. Efforts must be made to protect the personal safety of educated youths settling in the countryside. Cases of tampering with the work of settling educated youths in the countryside must be conscientiously investigated and severely dealt with according to the state laws. Every conceivable measure must be taken to provide for the healthy growth of these educated youths.

JILIN HOLDS EXPERIENCE-EXCHANGE MEETING ON WORK-STUDY PROGRAM

SK111362 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Jul 79 SK

[Text] The Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, from 2 to 8 July, held a provincial experience-exchange meeting on the work-study program in Changchun Municipality. The meeting summed up and exchanged the experience gained in totally implementing the party's policy on education and persisting in carrying out the work-study programs in our province, as well as discussed and dealt with a series of important practical questions on how to implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the plants and farms run by schools under the new situation, and how to further integrate the work-study program with teaching and restructuring the secondary educational structure.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades who are in charge of culture and education work from the various municipalities, prefectures, autonomous prefecture and counties, responsible persons from the departments of education and finance and from the industrial companies run by schools, and representatives of the better advanced units in carrying out the work-study program. Attending the meeting by invitation were representatives of Zhe-li-mu League, Ke-er-qing-you-qian banner and Tuquan County. Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the departments of education and finance from the various fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, totaling more than 500 persons.

The meeting was held under the direct leadership and concern of the Ministry of Education and the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee. (Zhang Chengxian), deputy secretary of the leading party member's group of the Ministry of Education and Vice Minister, (Liu Kaifeng), adviser to the Ministry of Education, (Zhang Jian), responsible person of the Ministry of Education, and responsible comrades from the departments concerned of the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, attended the meeting throughout its entirety.

Present at the meeting were (Wang Daren), secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, other leading comrades of the Jilin provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, including Zhang Shiyong, Song Jiehan, Zong Xiyun, Chen Hong and (Xiao Chun), and vice chairmen of the Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee, including Xu Shouxian, Chang Shengshan and Xiao Danfeng.

During the meeting Comrade (Zhang Chengxian), vice minister of the Ministry of Education and Comrade Zhang Shiyong, deputy secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, each delivered speeches.

In his speech, Comrade (Zhang Chengxian) pointed out: Judging from the country as a whole, Jilin is ranked as an advanced province in carrying out the work-study program and its experience is rich. The reason why Jilin Province has succeeded in carrying out the work-study program is basically because many party committees and education administrative departments, under the leadership of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, have had a correct understanding of the work-study program.

He said: It is necessary to heighten the understanding of the work-study program as one of the important tasks for upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and totally implement the party's policy on education. In the new situation of realizing the shift of work emphasis to socialist modernization and achieving socialist modernization, more efforts should be made to totally implement the party's policy of education and adhere to the work-study program. Current questions which deserve attention are that some comrades have reversed right and wrong in political line and become skeptical and irresolute about carrying out the work-study program in the wake of criticism against the gang of four for their distortion of the work-study program, and that some, in shifting work emphasis, set the activities of rising educational standards against the work on carrying out the work-study program, and are afraid that the work on carrying out the work-study program might affect teaching quality.

Therefore, a large number of localities have shown a decline in the activities of carrying out the work-study program, and some have even given up the plan in this regard in a clear-cut manner. If these problems are not solved, it will be possible to depart from the party's policy on education. At present, it is imperative to sum up historical experience, distinguish between right and wrong on the political line and carry forward the party's correct policy of the work-study program through to the end.

In his speech, Comrade Zhang Shiyong, deputy secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, emphatically pointed out: In implementing the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement, plants operated by schools should proceed from reality, seek truth from facts and do a good job in carrying out consolidation fairly, properly, steadily and prudently.

In carrying out readjustment, it is not only necessary to take the current situation into consideration, but also to pay attention to a far-reaching task. Under the unified leadership of the party committees at all levels, the various departments concerned should follow the principle of reaching unanimity through consultation, should be in close coordination with each other, and bring about future development and improvement of the industries operated by schools across the province through readjustment.

Comrade (Huang Renting), director of the Jilin Provincial Education Bureau, also delivered a speech at the meeting. During the meeting, responsible comrades of the ministries of education and finance, the State Planning Commission and the various fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, visited a number of schools which have succeeded in the work-study program in Changchun Municipality and Huaide County.

At the closing ceremony, leading comrades of the Ministry of Education and the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, including (Zhang Chengxian), (Liu Kaifeng), (Wang Daren), Zhang Shiying and Song Jiehan, awarded the 108 advanced units which have emerged in carrying out the work-study program with honor banners and citations.

JILIN REVISES FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PLANNING

OW111202 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0330 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Changchun, 10 July--After conscientiously summing up the experience in farmland capital construction, the Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee has made a clear-cut announcement that in the coming 3 years the emphasis of Jilin's farmland capital construction will be completing the irrigation, drainage and conveyance systems and tapping potential so as to obtain maximum benefits from existing projects and put an end to the situation of having a great number of projects only irrigate a limited area.

Jilin has done a great deal in farmland capital construction since liberation. At present it has over 100 large and medium-sized reservoirs, over 60 small reservoirs and ponds, over 7,000 km of river dikes, over 5,000 drainage stations and over 70,000 electrically equipped power wells. They are basically used to control floods and waterlogging over 16 million mou of low-lying land and to irrigate over 9 million mou of cultivated land, playing a positive role in the development of Jilin's agricultural production.

However, some years ago, owing to the influence of the ultraleft line, idealism and metaphysics spread by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," many water conservancy projects were blindly built, creating big gaps between main and complementary projects, between construction and planning--design, between construction and management and between water conservancy projects and power supply, thereby rendering the construction efforts unrealistic and making it impossible to obtain substantial benefits from these projects.

Statistics show that Jilin's present water conservancy projects are designed to irrigate 24 million mou of farmland but actually are irrigating 9 million mou of land, 38 percent of what they were designed to benefit. There are over 60,000 fully equipped power wells designed to irrigate 8 million mou of land but actually irrigating some 3 million mou. The 8 large electrical irrigation stations in the Songhua River Valley, which have so far absorbed an 85-million-yuan investment, were designed to irrigate 2.4 million mou of land. They irrigated only 170,000 mou last year.

The Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee now decrees:

1. No new projects, large or medium-sized, will be built in the coming 3 years, and manpower, material and financial resources will be concentrated on completing the irrigation, drainage and conveyance systems of existing water conservancy projects.
2. Make a thorough examination of existing projects. Resolutely suspend those projects that require a large amount of work for which sufficient labor is unavailable, and about which hydrological and geological data are yet unclear or the planning and design are irrational. Give priority to and quickly complete those projects that can be finished soon, that will yield great benefits and require less investment, or that are designated as the state's key projects. While completing these projects, equal consideration should be given to the main projects and the complementary equipment and projects so that each will form a productive force when completed and immediately yield benefits.

3. Categorize the existing projects and make good plans and take proper measures to handle each of them. First make complete systems of those projects that have great potential benefits and reliable water resources and are urgently needed by the masses. As to those projects that have a small irrigation potential, that incur a higher cost for irrigation and require much to be done to make them complete systems, do not make them complete systems for the time being. As for those projects that are ill-planned and ill-designed and that have no reliable water resources, make new plans and changes or immediately stop adding complementary projects.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG URBAN TRAFFIC--A provincial urban traffic control conference was held in Harbin, Heilongjiang, 23-28 June. The conference carried out the guidelines of the National Urban Traffic Control Forum sponsored by the Ministry of Public Security in Guangzhou and studied measures to improve traffic in the cities. The conference pointed out the need to publicize traffic regulations, tighten traffic control, quickly achieve automation of urban traffic control signals and gradually restrict the increasing use of bicycles as means of transportation. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG PARTY BRANCHES--Party committees of the various organizations under the Heilongjiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a meeting in Harbin on 30 June to commend outstanding party branches and members. Titles of honor were conferred on 30 party branches and 133 party members. (Xie Yunxin), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the meeting. He called on all party branches and members to model themselves on the outstanding branches and individuals and to carry out the fighting tasks set forth at the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and the second session of the Fifth NPC. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 79 OW]

JILIN LITERARY, ART PERFORMANCE--The Red Cultural team of Zhelimu League recently came to Changchun Municipality to participate in performances sponsored by the Jilin Provincial Culture Bureau greeting the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. On the evening of 26 June, the team gave a partial performance of music and dances at the Chungcheng Theater and was warmly welcomed by the audience. The presentations of the Red Cultural team in Changchun have been enthusiastically supported by the departments concerned of Jilin Province and Changchun Municipality. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Jun 79 SK]

JILIN AGRICULTURE SOCIETY--Recently the Jilin Provincial Agriculture Society held an academic symposium on agricultural modernization. This symposium, held in Jilin Municipality, was aimed at making preparations for the northeast China agricultural modernization meeting to be convened this year. Attending the symposium were some 450 representatives from the society's 7 branches and from other organizations concerned. Mu Lin, vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended and addressed the symposium. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jun 79 SK]

LIAONING YOUTH EMPLOYMENT--The Fu County CCP and revolutionary committees in Liaoning Province made every effort to provide job opportunities for young people. Up to the end of May, some 7,000 young people in the county had been employed. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jun 79 SK]

MAGAZINE ON ROLE OF 'HONG KONG, MACAO COMPATRIOTS'

HK130045 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 21, 1 Jul 79 pp 12-13 HK

[Article by Hai Ke [3189 1356]: "New Assessment of 'Hong Kong and Macao Compatriots'-- Reading Deng Xiaoping's Opening Speech at the Second Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee"]

[Text] At the second session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee, Deng Xiaoping and Xu Deheng mentioned in their speeches the problem of Hong Kong and Macao.

Deng Xiaoping said: "The hearts of our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and of Overseas Chinese, are turned to the motherland and their patriotic consciousness has been constantly raised. They are playing an increasingly important, positive role in realizing the great cause of reunifying our motherland, supporting the country's modernization and strengthening the international struggle against hegemonism."

Since Deng Xiaoping is chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, his speech is considered to be a kind of guideline.

Xu Deheng, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, added a concrete explanation to the subject of Hong Kong and Macao, pointing out: "The majority of our fellow countrymen in Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese love their motherland. Many have specialized knowledge and broad social contacts. Efforts should be made to bring their initiative into play and to import advanced technology and equipment and scientific know how to serve the country's four modernizations."

It is my impression that these were the most positive and the highest assessment of "Hong Kong and Macao compatriots" since the founding of new China.

Although Deng Xiaoping's speech was not long, it was highly important. He made an explicit analysis of intellectuals, capitalists and democratic parties in China.

Intellectuals have become a sector of the working class.

The overwhelming majority of capitalists have transformed themselves into working people earning their own living.

Democratic parties have now become a political alliance of those parts of the socialist workers and the patriots supporting socialism they keep in touch with.

This was a brand new analysis. For many years, intellectuals, capitalists and democratic parties in socialist China were placed in an ambiguous position. When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were in power, they were indiscriminately persecuted. Compared with workers and peasants, these groups are not large in number, but they can play a great role. Most capitalists are intellectuals and many have specialized knowledge. The members of democratic parties are mostly patriotic intellectuals and capitalists who support socialism. If their "label" is not removed, it will impair their enthusiasm to serve socialist construction. It can be imagined that Deng Xiaoping's speech shook the whole country.

As viewed from their own angle, however, Hong Kong and Macao residents are more interested in the above-quoted remarks of Deng and Xu.

The status of Hong Kong and Macao will remain unchanged for a considerable period after implementation of the policy of "preserving their status quo." Notwithstanding, the position of "Hong Kong and Macao compatriots" is still a little obscure to some mainland cadres. Before the Cultural Revolution, emphasis was placed on uniting with them. Not everyone, however, was clear about the purpose of doing so. Some cadres even despised it. Things became complicated during the Cultural Revolution. "Anti-imperialism city" had to be written on envelopes to be sent to Hong Kong. Hong Kong and Macao residents who traveled or visited their relatives in China were treated as bad elements or suspected of being spies. Their relatives in China were discriminated against. All this caused uneasiness in the minds of Hong Kong and Macao residents. As with other countrymen residing abroad, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao have never lagged behind in their history in supporting their motherland and showing concern for their native places, although at times they were in extremely difficult situations. Their contributions to the revolution led by Dr Sun Yat-sen, to the war of resistance against Japan, to the war of liberation and to the construction in the past 30 years are too numerous to mention. They had abundant reasons to do so. The basic reason, however, was that they wished to have a strong motherland and a prosperous native place. When Hong Kong and Macao were suffering from natural calamities, the Chinese authorities after liberation repeatedly expressed their sympathy and solicitude for compatriots there. In addition, the Chinese authorities have constantly guaranteed the supplies of food and nonstaple foodstuffs to Hong Kong and Macao. The support of compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao to their motherland deserves credit; therefore, the insults heaped upon them when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck hurt their feelings deeply.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the Chinese authorities have repeatedly promised to implement the policy concerning Hong Kong and Macao. Concrete measures have been adopted. Undoubtedly, they are warmly welcome. A correct guiding ideology, however, is a matter of first importance. Since the industry, agriculture and economy of the mainland were severely sabotaged by the "gang of four," many people in China only tend to pay attention to the economic role of Hong Kong and Macao--their role in expanding trade, introducing foreign capital and supplying television sets, tape recorders and other things for personal use. There is sufficient justification for this and we should give no cause for such criticism. In certain times, it is unavoidable that such tendencies will become more pronounced. The main role of the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots in the country's construction, however, will surpass those limits. This is evidenced by the speeches of Deng Xiaoping and Xu Deheng.

From Deng's speech, we understand that the three important tasks put on the shoulders of compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and of Overseas Chinese are reunification of the motherland, support of the country's modernizations, and strengthening of the international struggle against hegemonism.

Owing to some particular beneficial conditions, Hong Kong has made great success in acquiring advanced technology and equipment and scientific know how. It can promptly absorb the most advanced technological achievements of any industrial country and turn them to serve local needs after digesting and improving them, particularly in the sectors of light industry. New equipment, advanced designs, high labor productivity and fine product quality are the main factors contributing to the competitive ability of Hong Kong-made products in international markets. Emphasis has now been shifted to the training of scientific and technical personnel. For instance, among universities and colleges in Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Polytechnic has been expanding so rapidly that more than 10,000 students have been admitted to its full- or part-time classes. Tens of thousands of students are studying in various departments of the other five technical schools. In addition, there are many vocational and technical training centres, and so forth. Almost all young workers are undergoing vocational training. [paragraph continues]

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It is safe to say that Hong Kong does not lack skilled workers now and will not in the near future. Only in this way can the demands of modern industry be satisfied. Without skilled workers, it is difficult to extensively raise the country's scientific and technological levels. This is an experience that the Chinese authorities may use for reference.

The significant increase in scientific and technological levels will naturally give rise to many experts. Under Hong Kong's practical conditions, it is more convenient to combine the scientific achievements of China with those of foreign countries. At a national forum on acupuncture recently held in Beijing, Dr Wen Hsiang-lai, a well-known specialist in brain diseases from Hong Kong, drew attention in his report on acupuncture treatment of drug addicts. This was an effective example of combining traditional Chinese medical science with Western medicine under Hong Kong's practical conditions. As long as efforts are made to bring the initiative of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots into play, more achievements can be accomplished.

Will the remarks of Deng Xiaoping and Xu Deheng be put into action? This deserves careful attention. The crux lies in the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots' confidence in the Chinese authorities. Strictly speaking, their hearts are always turned to the motherland. The unending political turmoil of the past few years, however, undermined their confidence. Therefore, to adopt effective measures to restore the confidence of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots is a matter of first importance.

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